Auction Sales.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK throughout the season, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, to lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. Nickerson, 222 Lake street, corner Franklin. On Tuesday, April 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold 300 cases Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots. 125 cases Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, all the different varieties adapted to the spring and summer trade. Sale peremptory. Terms Cash. ap4 p86-4t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. Nickerson, 222 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on Monday, April 7, Wednesday, April 9, Friday, April 11. Black and Fancy Satinets, Union Cloths, Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached Shirting, Cottonades, Prints, Dress Goods, Muslin, Shirts, Hosiery, Neck Ties, Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions, Jewelry and Clothing. Terms Cash. Sale positive. Also—Carpets and Oil Cloths at private sale. ap4-pf-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

CLOTHS, DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, at Auction, by S. Nickerson, 222 Lake, corner of Franklin street, on MONDAY, March 31, WEDNESDAY, April 2d, FRIDAY, April 4th, black Union cloths, cassimeres, satinets, bleached and brown sheeting, cottonades, prints, ginghams, dress goods, furnishing goods, Yankee notions, jewelry, clothing, and lot's trimmings. At private sale oil cloths and carpets. mh28-1 863 1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, AT AUCTION. We will sell on FRIDAY, April 4th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at our rooms, 58 Lake Street, A large amount of New Furniture, consisting in part of Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, in Mahogany and Black Walnut; Wardrobes, Book Cases, Bureaus, Centre and Card Tables, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Extension Dining Tables, splendid Oak Side Board, with Marble Slab and Mirror Back, Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads, Hair and Sea Grass Mattresses, Carpets, &c. Also, a large assortment of Second-hand Furniture, Stoves, Crockery and Glassware. Also, an entire set of Black Walnut Furniture in the wood, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash and Light Stands, &c. ap2 nf99 3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh22-1y

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, WOOL HATS, CAPS, Furnishing Goods, Fancy Dress Goods, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH. On FRIDAY, April 4th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. ap3-p882-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c., AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH. On SATURDAY, April 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. A variety of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. ap4 p885-2t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CASH BUYERS, ATTENTION! AUCTION SALES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, —BY— GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54......LAKE STREET......54. We shall offer to the Trade at Auction, 300 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, April 2, at 10 o'clk.

300	10,
300	15,
300	17,
300	22,
300	24,
300	29,

Goods always open for examination. Private sales throughout the week. Goods packed for country merchants. mh22-n883-1ap29

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock............Curtain rises at 7¾. FRIDAY EVE., April 4th. BENEFIT of the Scenic Artist J. W. Whytal, Who respectfully announces the following Brilliant Entertainment. The well known Amateur MR. T. J. HUNT, and FRANK MUNROE Have kindly volunteered. The performance will commence with the celebrated Comic Drama of the MODEL FARM; or, The Writing on the Wall. During which will be presented a beautiful FARM SCENE, in which will be introduced A MAMMOTH HOG WEIGHING 1,400 POUNDS. Which has been kindly loaned by the proprietors of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Cattle Yard. During the Drama a Characteristic Dance by Miss Jennie Hight. To conclude with the extraordinary Drama of THE IDIOT WITNESS; OR, A TALE OF BLOOD. Gilbert, the Idiot..................Mr. Frank Munroe. Le Suer Arnaud......................Mr. J. F. Hunt.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Flouring Mill and Water power for sale in Dodge county, Wis. Mill has three pairs of Burrs, is in good repair, is situated within one mile of railroad station and has a good run of Custom. Would take in part pay, Chicago Real Estate; balance to good credit. Inquire of WRIGHT, SHERMAN & CO., 22 Lasalle street.

FOR SALE.—The neat brown cottage house on the Northeast corner of Ontario and Wolcott streets. To be removed from the lot within ten days of this notice. Apply to GEORGE M. HIGH, 5 South Clark street.

FOR SALE.—Engine and Boiler for sale.—A Ten Horse Steam Engine and Boiler with all the connections, in perfect order and as good as new, for sale at a bargain. Is now running at 86 Market street, Lind's Block. SIMEON FARWELL.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful cottage on Lake street near Hoyne, (Horse Railway running past) with 25 or 50 feet front. A first class BARN, CELLAR, and WATER. Price low. Apply to J. B. SINCLAIR, corner Lasalle and South Water, Shipping Office.

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots at the following prices: [illegible] ... Lots at Union Park. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 122 South Clark street.

FOR SALE.—A bargain to close a concern. A second-hand Horizontal Steam Engine and double flue cylinder Boilers, from 8 to 10 horse power, suitable for a distillery, grist mill, saw mill, rolling mill, or any other purpose requiring heavy power. Cylinder 12 inch bore, 3 feet stroke, and has governor, Judson's patent valve, 2 pumps and fly wheel. Address J. WYLIE, No. 28 Gansevoort street, New York City.

FOR SALE—House 219 Monroe street, on lease ground, two stories high, containing nine rooms, and in good repair. Will be sold very cheap to a cash purchaser. For price, &c., apply on premises.

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, a good two story House and Lot, 25x125 feet, west of Union Park. The House contains ten rooms, besides closets, bath room and good water, both hard and soft, shade trees out and other improvements, in good order. Will be sold, for cash, cheaper than any thing in the city. Inquire of THOS CARBINE, Real Estate Agent, 166 Randolph street, up-stairs.

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for sale very low.—We have fifteen No. Four Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have been used for about five weeks in our business, but having no further use for them we will sell them very cheap. FUNSTON & SCHANTON, 5 South Water street.

FOR SALE.—A small portable Engine (3 horse power,) and a Slide Lathe for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 1/8 South Clark street, or address Post Office Box 2808.

FOR SALE.—A good grain carrying vessel. Capacity twelve thousand bushels. For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM.

FOR SALE.—Sixteen Horse Power Engine and Boiler for sale or trade cheap. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, corner of Adams and West Water streets. T. M. AVERY.

FOR SALE.—A First-rate Power Corn Sheller, Capacity—from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels per day. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., No. 226 & 28 South Water street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FROM MAY 1ST.—The elegant House No. 148 Rush street, the present residence of C. Beckwith, Esq. Also, Store, Offices and Basement, No. 62 South Clark street. For terms apply to DR. BRAINARD, No. 41 South Clark street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Iron Founder's dry for sale, on the corner of Halsted and Washington streets, with steam engine and patterns and foundry machinery complete, will be sold cheap or will trade for good property. Apply at the premises, or address Post Office Box 1561, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For improved Chicago City property, a valuable farm (divided into ten acre lots), in the town of Northfield, containing 100 acres, of which is good timber, a good house, with barns and other buildings, with a bearing orchard, and under a good state of cultivation. One of the most pleasant localities in the West. Address or call at GRANNIS, 134 Third av., Dr. J. N. Banks, 44 S. Clark st., or on the premises to S. W. Grannis.

TO CAPITALISTS AND EMIGRANTS. 10,000 acres of Farming Lands, Stores, Dwelling Houses and town lots, comprising the real estate in Iowa, of the late ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, deceased are now offered for sale at such prices as from the situation of capitalists, ... [illegible] ... GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Esq., Or, JOHN L. COFFIN, ... Davenport, Iowa.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, (Col. JOHN B. TURCHIN)—Recruits are wanted to again fill this popular Regiment. The equipments are equal in every particular to any regiment in the army ... [illegible] ... Lieut. J. E. MADISON.

$1,200 CASH WILL BUY A House and Lot on ... [illegible] ... the Banking House of JAMES BOYD, ...

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS. Thorough Instruction ... [illegible]

Tribune.

[illegible] APRIL 5, 1862.

Republican City Convention.

[...] National Administration should [...] Emancipation Message of [...], the City Central Committee [...] Republican party call on all the Republicans of the city of Chicago to meet at [...] designated in their respective [...] Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock [...] election of Delegates to a Convention [...] at the Recorder's Court Room in [...] on Friday, the 11th inst., at 10 [...] for the purpose of nominating candidates for [...] different offices to be filled at the [...] election.

[...] meetings they are requested to [...] and Constables in the several [...]

[...] meetings will be called to order and [...] the following INSPECTORS OF [...]

[...] Peter Page, Thomas Church, F. [...] R. Hawley, Joseph Pollak, [...] D. Titsworth, B. H. Haeff, [...] Lamperts, John Raber, J. H. [...] D. Sturtevant, John Brown, [...] Russell, Edward S. Solomon, [...] Harvey, Jas. C. Grant, [...] William F. D'Wolf, H. Bonold, [...] Bates, Fred. Bauman, A. H. [...] Richard Clark, J. J. Brown, Max [...]

[...] shall be kept open from 4 p. m. until [...] of said day.

[...] of delegates for each ward will be [...]

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

[...]	6th Ward	....	17
[...]	7th Ward	....	13
[...]	8th Ward	....	7
[...]	9th Ward	....	4
[...]	10th Ward	....	10

[...] holding the primary meetings for [...] as follows:

[...] Ocient House, State street. [...] No. 886 State street. [...] Sheriff's Office, Court House. [...] Armory, Adams street. [...] Engine House, corner Clinton and [...] West Market Hall. [...] Edward Pulman's, corner Division streets. [...] North Market Hall. [...] Carpenter Shop, on Cass, between [...] Kinzie streets. [...] Charles Linch's, corner Twelfth [...] streets.

E. H. DAVIS, ALONZO HARVEY, WM. A. GROVES, GEO. W. GAGE, City Central Committee.

The House has completed its consideration of the Federal Tax bill in Committee of the Whole, and yesterday the [...] formally reported, to be printed in [...] shape for final action. It is impossible at this time to tell how the original [...] been altered, but the progress [...] that direction has been reported [...] to day during the last three [...] On Monday the House will begin [...] the measure as it now stands.

[...] GRANT'S COLUMN.

[...] not at liberty to give our readers [...] information in relation to Gen. [...] position or the strength of his column in Tennessee. They must, for a [...] remain content with the assurance he is thought to be in no danger, [...] when the expected battle comes [...] sure to conquer a victory. [...] to hear that there is a good deal [...] in his camp—the effect of the [...] country and the usual exposure [...] in the wet weather that [...] encountered. The cases in the [...] are usually mild, and yield readily [...] but they are far greater in [...] than we could wish. When a [...] be expected, we cannot say, as so [...] depends upon the willingness of the [...] but if the rebels make a stand at [...] will be soon overcome.

[...] DEMANDS OF SLAVERY.

[...] House yesterday, by a vote of 47 to [...] that it would not be "constitutional" to impose a tax of two dollars a [...] slaves. Mr. Blair of Missouri in[...] the proposition, and Mr. Wick[...] his Kentucky fellows opposed it; [...] between those who love slavery and [...] who hate it so bad that they would [...] recognize its existence even by a tax, [...] motion failed. Mr. Wickliffe, who [...] on the floor when slavery is about [...] touched, contended that the tax was [...] constitutional because unequal, not [...] applicable alike in all the [...] But it seems to have been [...] that in the slave States them[...] at least in Virginia and North Carolina the slaveholders have demanded [...] exemption of tax on their [...] property, not because it was not [...] of tax in others, but because they [...] others should pay the tax. And [...] instance, slavery, which has en[...] the cost of war, pays no part of its [...] We shall begin to appreciate [...] by and by—especially when [...] gatherer comes around.

[...] REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

[...] publish this morning the call for a [...] Delegate Convention to be held [...] of next week, for the nomination of municipal candidates, with the apportionment of ward elections to be held on [...] preceding. This is the first call in [...] but the next ten days will witness [...] opening of a contest which, though [...] not equal some of its predecessors [...] in importance, will be not the less [...] to the interests of both [...] and State. Our people have [...] about candidates in a prosperous sense. They may now consider the matter in earnest. Those who [...] that this April election, in the city [...] historical by the Chicago platform, [...] be an endorsement of Abraham [...] and of his emancipation message, [...] it should be a promise in advance [...] success of the Egyptian Constitution, [...] appreciate the terms upon which the [...] has been based. It is sufficiently [...] for all patriots to stand upon, but [...] admit of carrying the Egyptian in[...] Happily indeed if that issue does [...] become involved with the other.

[...] ETHERIDGE'S SPEECH.

[...] speech of Hon. Emerson Etheridge, [...] an abstract of which we pub[...] is commended to Northern [...] sympathisers of the *Times*, school. [...] are higgling about what shall [...] slavery, a Southern man and a [...] addresses a "crowded audience in the chief city of a slave State, and [...] The people of slave States [...] Federal lines are just now in a [...] of interesting uncertainty. If [...] encouraged, they will accept the [...] President's late Message and [...] "admitted" as free States. Their [...] is whether the North is unanimous. And that doubt is hinged upon a [...] of politicians whom we cannot better [...] than by quoting from the New [...] *Times* of a recent date:— [...] always be remembered that so much of [...] power of the country as adhered [...] the cause of the rebels, as long as it [...] [illegible]

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862. NUMBER 230.

CHARTER ELECTION.

Certain partisans calling themselves "Democrats," are opposed to having the Republicans nominate a ticket for the charter election of this city. They want the Republicans to let the election go by default so that they may clutch the offices and control the city administration in the interest of secession. The people of Cook county tried those fellows last fall. The right hand of fellowship was cordially extended to them. Offices and honors were heaped upon them, and the treatment received in return is known to all men. They used these very gifts to render more certain the deadly blow aimed at the heart of their benefactors. Their behavior towards the Republicans who elected them has been treacherous and infamous, and no Republican with the least spark of self-respect will consent to be again insulted and betrayed by these tricksters. There are honorable exceptions among the Democrats. Some of them condemn and denounce the dishonorable conduct of their party associates, and have cut loose from them, and do not wish to see the Republicans again *Fullerized*; nor will they be. The first time a man deceives you, the fault is his. The second time you let him cheat you, the fault is yours.

Republicans are perfectly willing to unite and co-operate with earnest and sincere Union Democrats who advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebels submit unconditionally to the National authority. This class of Democlats are always welcome. For them the latch-string is always out. But there is another, and more numerous class, we were going to say, who are not unconditional Union men. Their sympathies are with the rebel slaveholders; they rejoice more over the election of a Democratic constable, than they do over a victory achieved by our brave soldiers. They bellow "Abolition" to hide their iniquity; they find fault with every vigorous measure adopted by the authorities for suppressing treason; they would corrupt the masses of the people, and bring civil war and discord into our very midst, if they dared. Wherever the "Democrats" have the majority, they nominate and support a full-blooded partisan ticket. But where they are in the minority, they cry out for a division of the spoils. They greedily grab for half the loaf, and then slip arsenic into the half retained by the Union Republicans. The purposes of the secession *Times* and its "Invincible Democratic Club," stick out too plainly to deceive any loyal man. Let true patriots stand together in this hour of National peril, and vote only for UNCONDITIONAL UNION men.

NEW ORLEANS.

Capt. Porter's Fleet at Work.

HOW THE CITY MAY BE TAKEN.

The Situation Described.



NEW ORLEANS AND ITS APPROACHES.

The movement under Gen. Butler and Com. Porter on New Orleans is said to be more formidable than all the other naval expeditions combined. Our fleet is under the intrepid Farragut, and the dauntless Porter, assisted by such courageous commanders as Morris, Craven, Alden, Bailey, and a host of tried and skillful officers. Over two hundred vessels, including the largest steam frigates in the navy and the mortar fleet, are comprised in it, of which it will be time to speak more in detail when the blow has fallen. But meanwhile it will interest our readers to take a brief look at the proposed field of operations, from which any day's dispatches may be expected to bring intelligence of heavy work begun, in progress or accomplished. The above cut, showing the location of New Orleans and its most obvious and natural approaches from the Gulf, will aid in the explanation.

And first, Ship Island is the base and source of operations forming the rendezvous and point of departure for the fleet. Two points, Mississippi City, on the Mississippi shore, and Biloxi, a little further to the eastward, are also in Federal hands. One of these is shown in the cut. Both are comparatively unimportant, save as securing a landing for any force designed for operations in the interior. But the first coveted prize is the Crescent City, and thither the fleets and gunboats have the choice of either or both of two routes of access, to the explanations of which our map will give the key.

In approaching New Orleans from Mississippi Sound due west of Ship Island, vessels drawing nine feet and under may pass through Lake Borgne, thence by the Gordon river into Lake Ponchartrain to the Rigolets, on the south side of which, at the end of the bayou, is situated Fort Pike. This is a small brick fortification, mounting one tier of casemate guns, and a few pieces *en barbette*. The work is built on the marsh, and is entirely unapproachable from the land side. It stands on the edge of the bayou, and vessels of light draft may approach close under its walls. The fort may be easily shelled by the heavy mortars of Commodore Porter's flotilla. After passing Fort Pike, the Federal forces will encounter batteries at Lakeville, the terminus of a railroad and canal connecting Lake Ponchartrain and New Orleans.

A second approach to the Crescent City from Mississippi Sound is at Proctorsville, on the southern border of Lake Borgne. Here is the terminus of the New Orleans and Gulf railroad, which may be approached within shelling distance by vessels drawing nine feet. Proctorsville is a port of entry, and consists of a small village, and an old sand fort. The land in the neighborhood is low and marshy, and the place cannot be approached by land forces. The next accessible point in approaching New Orleans is a canal connecting Back Bay with the Mississippi river just below the "English Bend," the broad bend shown just below New Orleans, twelve miles distant from the city. On this canal, five miles from the mouth, is situated Fort Dupree. This is one of the old forts, built in the last war, and can only be approached by vessels drawing less than five feet. This is at least fifty miles above and in the rear of the principal forts on the Mississippi.

Proceeding to the southward we come to a narrow canal five miles below forts Philip and Jackson, connecting the waters in the rear of Bird Islands with the Mississippi. The canal was built for the purpose of supplying the salt ponds in that neighborhood with salt water, and is surrounded by land sufficiently hard to admit of the passage of land forces on foot. Artillery cannot pass except in a dry season. The mortar boats can "deliver freight" here.

We next come to the mouths of the Mississippi. At Pass a l'Outre, the principal entrance to the river, eighteen feet may be carried over the bar; at Southeast Pass vessels drawing nine and ten feet may enter; at South Pass there is usually five feet of water on the bar, and at the Southwest Pass fourteen feet. All the passes come together at the Head of the Passes, so called. From this point upward, the eastern shore of the river is sufficiently solid to allow an army to march. Ten miles higher up is a bayou on the west side of the river, called the Jumps. Vessels drawing six feet may be taken from the Gulf, through West bay and this bayou, into the river at this point, but the ground in the neighborhood is so marshy that no foothold can be obtained for even infantry. This approach is also below Forts Philip and Jackson.

To the westward of the passes on the coast of Louisiana, is Bastian Bay, the second of the larger indentations shown in the cut, which is connected with the Mississippi by a small bayou, passable only to boats.

Still further to the westward is Barrataria Bay, the entrance to which is defended by Fort Livingston, a brick fortification, consisting of one tier of casemate guns and a battery mounted *en barbette*. The fort is in good condition and well manned, but still it may be approached from the land side, and at the same time vessels drawing as much as eighteen feet may approach to within two and a half miles, or easy range of the work. Vessels drawing nine feet may enter the Barrataria Bay, which is fifteen miles long. Seven feet of water may be carried to the upper end of the bay, which connects with the Mississippi in the rear of New Orleans, by means of the Bayou Dennis, and a canal which passes through marshy land, the water being six feet deep. This is the passage out of which small cotton laden vessels in great numbers have escaped from New Orleans. It is used principally by oystermen in supplying the New Orleans market with bivalves. The shore on either side is marshy, save where the surface is broken by clumps of bushes, and land forces would not be sure of a footing by this route.

At Bayou La Fourche, still further to the westward and beyond the portion of the coast shown in our cut, there was no fort one year ago, and none has been reported there. The water course runs from the Gulf of Mexico in a northwest direction, and connects with the Mississippi river at Donaldsonville, seventy miles above the city of New Orleans. This bayou is navigated by steamers employed in transporting the produce from the rich sugar region to New Orleans. There are many valuable plantations on its shores. The westernmost approach to the great cotton port of the Gulf is at Atchafalaya Bay, the entrance to which is defended by batteries at Belle Isle, *Point au Fer*, and Deer Island, the latter being at the mouth of the Atchafalaya river, to which point nine feet may with great care be carried. Fifteen miles above Deer Island is the head of Berwick's Bay, above which passes the New Orleans and Opolousas Railroad. Steamers of five feet draft and under go from Berwick's Bay through Bayou Plaquemine into Mississippi river, at the village of Plaquemine, or through the Atchafalaya river to Red river, and thence through a canal into the Mississippi at a point one hundred and sixty miles above New Orleans. Both routes pass through a rich country, and are constantly used for the transportation of produce.

The operations of the fleet up to the point of the latest intelligence at present writing is shown in the following which we find in the Key West correspondence of the Boston *Journal*, dated March 24th:

I closed my letter of the 23d inst., under the impression that is was the last that I should write from this point, but the timely arrival of an officer from the *point d'appui* of the Western division of the Gulf squadron, has put me in possession of important intelligence, and I hasten to announce the fact that the initiatory steps have been taken by our naval fleet for the reduction of the defenses on the Mississippi river, upon which the rebels rely for the protection of New Orleans against the Union forces in the Gulf.

The Confederate schooner Cora, prize to the U. S. gunboat Panola, Lieutenant Commanding Crosby, arrived at this port yesterday, in charge of Master's Mate D. C. Kells of the U. S. brig Bohio, who, having previously come here as prize master of the rebel schooner Eugenia Smith, was returning to his ship, when on the 6th inst., the Panola fell in with and captured the Cora about one hundred miles from Apalachicola, whence she had succeeded in running the blockade. The Cora is about seventy-five tons burthen, and has a cargo of two hundred and eight bales of cotton. She was commanded by Robert May, who will be recollected by our Northern sea captains as a skillful pilot of Apalachicola. The vessel had an English register, and showed a small English ensign made of cotton, while she had on board a Confederate flag of new bunting. The captain offered a determined resistance, and not until several shells from the rifled gun of the Panola had exploded over his deck, did he surrender.

By this arrival we hear of the capture, on the 8th inst., by the U. S. gunboat Owasco, Lieut. Commanding John Guest, of a large Confederate schooner belonging in Apalachicola, supposed to be the Kate L. Bruce, with a cargo of 500 bales of cotton. The Panola was in sight at the time, chased the prize, and shares in the capture. The large number of rebel craft which have of late fallen into the hands of our cruisers accounts for the non-arrival of numerous vessels which have been anxiously expected at Havana from the South. From present appearances, there will be fewer arrivals from Southern ports before there are more.

After taking charge of the Cora, Mr. Kells proceeded to Ship Island, and thence to Pass a l'Outre to report to Flag Officer Farragut. It is from the latter point that we have most important news up to the morning of the 18th inst.

The Union fleet, which had not entered the Mississippi since its disgraceful exit in September last, was represented at the head of the passes by the sloops-of-war Hartford and Brooklyn, and a large portion of Commodore Porter's mortar flotilla. On the evening of the 17th and the morning of the 18th, heavy and continuous firing was heard up the river, our ships evidently being engaged with the enemy.

When the Cora left Pass a-l'Outre, the gunboat Panola and two bomb schooners were inside the bar, two were in tow of the steamer Harriet Lane going up the Pass, and two other gunboats were engaged in towing the rest of the mortar fleet up to the delta.

When the Hartford left Key West she carried as little coal, water and provisions as was indispensable, in order to be able to cross the bar, and her success in entering the river shows the wisdom of the measure. The ship also took from this point a number of anchor buoys to mark out channels at the point of operations.

Flag Officer Farragut has transferred his pennant to the gunboat Sciota, for the nonce, and left Pass a-l'Outre on the morning of the 18th for Ship Island, to expedite movements at that point.

The prize steamer Calhoun, which went on a reconnoissance up the river on the 4th inst., proceeded as far as Fort Jackson, but saw no signs of the enemy.

THE GREAT FIRE AT DETROIT.

Destruction of the Michigan Central Engine House.

We briefly mentioned, yesterday, a fire in Detroit, which destroyed the engine house of the M. C. RR. company. The *Advertiser* of Thursday morning furnishes the following additional particulars:

A very destructive fire occurred in this city yesterday afternoon, by which the large and commodious building used by the Michigan Central Railroad company as an engine house, was destroyed, and a vast amount of damage done to eight engines which were within.

The particulars, as near as they can be ascertained, are these. In the south-east corner of the building is a room known as the "sand-house," where sand is dried by means of a kiln. The men employed about the premises left about noon, and on returning about an hour after, found that the building had taken fire from the kiln, and the flames had already reached the roof. The alarm was given, and in the meantime the employes of the company exerted themselves to subdue the flames. These efforts, however, were useless, so far as the saving of the building was concerned. However, they succeeded in removing three of the eleven engines which were in the room. A strong breeze from the south-west, materially aided in the spread of the fire, and it was feared that the adjacent buildings would also become ignited; but, by the exertions of the firemen, who were promptly on the spot, and the facilities for obtaining an inexhaustible supply of water, the fire was confined to the engine house.

The walls of the building are but little injured, and it is said that the building can be repaired for about $10,000. The engines were damaged but little, owing to the fact that they were kept quite cool by the large volume of water thrown upon them. The whole damage is considered to be less than $30,000, which is covered by insurance.

The steamers Lafayette and Neptune arrived on the ground a few minutes after the alarm rang, but it was over an hour before the Phoenix reached the scene. The delay was caused by the steamer getting fast in the mud, near the engine house, where it remained until a long string of horses was hitched up and dragged it out. This incident shows that in the present condition of our streets, one span of horses to each engine is altogether insufficient to do the work.

We regret to have to record, in this connection, a sad catastrophe which occurred to Mr. John Haller, of Neptune Steam Engine. While standing near the window on the North side of the building directing the pipe upon the fire, a piece of slate fell from the roof and inflicted a frightful cut on the fleshy part of his leg, laying it open to the bone. He was immediately removed, and the assistance of a surgeon secured, who dressed the wound. We are glad to know that the accident is not of a very serious nature.

☞ Princeton and Bureau county have gone Republican on the local elections.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Promotions for Meritorious Conduct.

RECRUITING STOPPED—THE ARMY FULL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1862.

The following is a recital of the free pardon granted to Rev. George Gordon, President of Florida College, now in prison at Cleveland, Ohio:

WHEREAS, On the 6th of November, 1861, in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, one Gordon was indicted and convicted for violation of the Fugitive Slave Law in resisting a process in the hands of a deputy Marshal, in his attempt to arrest a fugitive slave, and was sentenced to imprisonment and to pay a fine of three hundred dollars with costs of prosecution; and whereas it is credibly represented that the said Geo. Gordon did not participate in the incitement to and origin of these riotous proceedings, and was not otherwise guilty than that near the end of the scene he did encourage and support a riotous breach of the law by his presence and consent; and whereas considering his real calling as a minister of the Gospel, his reputation for piety, learning and talent, and the high estimation in which the President is credibly informed he is held by the community which knows him best; it does appear to the President that his sentence, though loyal, was severe, and by his imprisonment and sufferings he has atoned sufficiently for his offense; and that in his case the law has been already satisfied.

The Military Committee has reported to the Senate against the confirmation of Gen. Blenker, whose case was discussed to-day, but no conclusion reached.

A vigorous effort will be made to have Gen. Rosecrans promoted to a Major General.

Col. W. T. Smith, of the 13th Ohio, was to-day nominated for Brigadier General.

Bull Run Russell is highly indignant at his ejection, by order of the Secretary of War, with horses and attendants, from our steamboats at Alexandria. He says it was a "doosed insult." He was going to Fort Monroe, and was armed with a pass from Gen. McClellan, whose friends are likewise indignant. Russell has engaged passage to England in the next Cunard steamer. It is unknown whether his being ejected will be deemed a *casus belli* by England. The order shutting off all correspondents, intended for him, is now revoked.

The report that Gen. Rosecrans purposes resigning is unfounded.

It is reported from the Rappahannock that Fort Lowry, mounting twelve guns, has been abandoned, and the river is free from its mouth to the town of Rappahannock, forty miles.

Last week a boat's crew went up the Yangiconico river and burned a large schooner. The neighbors subsequently said a squad of rebel infantry was within one hundred yards at the time, but refused to obey an order to fire, and told their officer if he fired they would fire on him. Another schooner was towed to the navy yard, stripped of sails and painted red, white and blue, from which it is inferred the owner was a Unionist.

It is said that Surgeon General Finley has been relieved from duty, and that Surgeon Wood is put in his place.

There is some talk of putting Frederick Law Olmsted in charge of the Port Royal contrabands.

Commodore Tatnall is said to be the new Commodore of the Merrimac, having been assigned to her several days ago. The Merrimac has been refitted, strengthened, and more heavily armed.

The Secretary of the Interior, upon the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, has removed the Land Officer in California for enriching himself by charging largely for administering the oath of loyalty to pre-emptors and others, owners of public lands. They have no right to take fees except as prescribed by law or regulation, and the duty in question is not recognized as one entitling the Land Officer to fees.

The U. S. Sanitary Commissioners have been trying to have Dr. Finley removed for eight months. It is now reported that he has gone home.

A large amount of property, abandoned by rebels at Manassas, has been burned, including wagons and other articles considered cumberous. Many claims have been put in by so-called Union men for other articles.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Attorney-General Bates has given his opinion that the acts of January and August, 1813, granting pensions for wounds and disabilities, are applicable only to the forces thereby created, and will not cover the cases of those called into service by the acts of 23d of July last; nor are their widows and orphans entitled to pensions under the act of the 4th of July, 1836. Grave doubts may be suggested whether the existing laws make provision for pensions to the widows of those now in service who may die from disease or be killed in battle, and upon the whole question the Attorney General inclines to the opinion that there is no adequate provision of law by which such widows are entitled to pension in addition to the bounty conferred by the act of July last. The militia who served under the President's proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, which was in accordance with the law of the 2d of August, 1813, are in cases of wounds and disabilities, entitled to pensions under its provisions.

Previous to adjournment, to-day, Senator Trumbull gave notice that he should call up the Confiscation bill, and press it daily until disposed of.

An official war bulletin, from the War Department, creates two military departments: the first, that portion of Virginia and Missouri, lying between the Mountain Department and Blue Ridge, called the "Department of the Shenandoah," to be commanded by Gen. Banks; and the second, that portion of Virginia, east of the Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac and the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, including the District of Columbia and the country between the Patuxent, to be called "Department of the Rappahannock," to be under command of Gen. McDowell.

WASHINGTON, April 4—The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have agreed to report a bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails in accordance with the recommendation of the Postmaster-General. It requires all railroad companies to contract with the Department for this purpose, and in case of failure to agree upon the price, the Court of Claims is to be the arbiter, whose decision shall be final on both sides.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 3, 1862.

The Post Office Department deems it advisable that all letters addressed to officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac, whether near Washington or moving South, should be mailed to Washington City. From that office they will be promptly forwarded in separate packages to the respective corps and divisions, and their delivery facilitated.

Commanders of divisions are requested, as movements occur, to cause notice to be given to the Postmaster of Washington, to what convenient point such packages destined to regiments under them shall be sent.

JNO. A. KASSON, Assistant Postmaster General.

All officers on recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice given to the governors of States that no new enlistments or new levies will be received until further orders from the War Department. The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion and the termination of the war.

The receipts from customs during March last, at Boston and other ports, were three times as large as during March, 1861, while those at New York have been more than doubled. There have also been a large increase at other ports. The total receipts from customs last week were about $2,000,000.

The steamer Cœur de Leon arrived late last night from the Lower Potomac, and reports that visits to over a hundred families disclosed strong Union sentiment, and in Northumberland and Westmoreland counties it would be openly manifested by the people could they be assured of Federal protection. It was also ascertained that much dissatisfaction existed among rebels there. Many of them would gladly make their escape.

Fort Lowry, on the Rappahannock, mounting 12 guns, is represented as having been abandoned, and the river up to the town of Rappahannock, which is 40 miles from its mouth, clear of armed rebels in force.

The Senate bill to establish a branch Mint at Denver City has passed.

A boat's crew from the Cœur de Leon recently burned the rebel schooner Union in Yuhomaco Creek, not being able to float her out.

The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day:

"FLAG SHIP WABASH, off Port Royal, March 27.

"SIR: On being boarded this afternoon, while entering Port Royal harbor, by Com. Giles of the Seminole, I have the satisfaction to hear that the formidable batteries on Skiddaway and Green Plants have been abandoned by the rebels—the guns having been withdrawn in order to be placed near Savannah. The abandonment of these batteries gives us complete control of Warsaw and Assibaw Sounds, and the mouths of Vernon and Wilmington rivers, which form important approaches to that city.

("Signed) S. F. DUPONT."

The President has received a letter from Gov. Johnson dated at Nashville, representing that the secession feeling is very strong in that city.

The mail contractors who have arrived at Washington from Kentucky declare that that State will probably accept the plan of emancipation suggested by the President in his recent message.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Col. W. S. Smith of Ohio, a graduate of West Point, was to-day nominated Brigadier General.

Fourteen thousand barrels flour and twelve thousand bushels grain have come in by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal since the opening.

[VIA NEW YORK.]

NEW YORK, April 4.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says the contract price for the new Ericsson iron clad batteries is four hundred thousand dollars each.

The N. Y. *Times's* dispatch says the President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations for brevet promotions for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky.: Capt. Alvan C. Gillen, to be Major; 1st Lieut. Andrew S. Burt, 18th Infanty, to be Captain; Capt. Geo. E. Flint, Assist. Adj. Gen. of Volunteers, to be Major; Capt. S. Reepel, Subsistence of Volunteers, to be Major; Capt. Michael C. Graber, A. Q. M., to be made Lieutenant Colonel; John P. Croxton, of the 4th Kentucky, to be Lieutenant Colonel; James George, 2d Minnesota Volunteers, to be Major; Fillmore B. Hunt, 4th Kentucky Volunteers, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Major Alexander Wilcox, 2d Minnesota Volunteers, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Charles Joseph, 9th Ohio Volunteers, to be Major; Captain Fred. Schroeder, 9th Ohio Volunteers, to be Major; Captains Samuel H. Shortley, Marsh B. Taylor and John N. Perkins, 15th Indiana Volunteers, to be respectively Majors; 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Harris, 9th Ohio Volunteers, to be Captain.

C. H. C. Salter, of New York, was nominated to the Senate to-day to be Marshal of the Consular Court of the United States at Hankow, China.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, who distinguished himself in the great Arctic Exploring Expedition, to be Brigade Surgeon.

The *Herald* dispatch says there is no foundation for the statement that Gen. Rosecrans has resigned. He is a thorough soldier, and intends to do his duty to the end.

Lieut. Henry Erben is ordered to report to Flag Officer Foote.

Yesterday, a portion of Gen. Banks's command reached Manassas, after a weary march from Winchester.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio presented a petition of citizens of Ohio in favor of a general bankrupt law.

Mr. HARRIS of N. Y. presented petitions that Democratic papers be allowed the same privilege in the mails as the Republican and abolition papers.

Mr. HOWARD of Mich. presented petitions of citizens of Michigan in favor of a general bankrupt act. Also a petition that the proposed tax on lager beer be reduced.

Mr. HALE of N. H. gave notice of a new rule of the Senate, which he proposed to offer, as follows: "That during the present rebellion, the Senate may, by a majority vote, fix the time when debate on any subject shall terminate, and the Senate shall then take a vote on the question, without further debate."

Mr. M'DOUGAL of California, from the Special Committee, reported a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of business connected with the District of Columbia.

Several bills relating to the District of Columbia were passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio asked unanimous consent to make a statement relative to the Democratic Conference which took place last week.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois and others on the Republican side objected.

The House then went into Committee on the Tax bill. An amendment was adopted that cast-iron used for bridges and buildings, or other permanent structures, shall be taxed one dollar per ton, provided that bar iron used for similar purposes shall pay no specific duty, additional to what is already required by this act. An amendment was also adopted that machine belting of all kinds, and hose of all kinds for conveying water shall be taxed 3 per cent.

The allowance and drawback section was amended so as to read as follows: "From and after the date upon which this act takes effect, there shall be an allowance or drawback on articles manufactured, on which any internal duty or tax shall have been paid thereon and no more when exported. The evidence that any such duty or tax has been paid to be furnished to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, by such person or persons as shall claim the allowance or drawback, and the amount shall be ascertained under such regulations as shall from time to time be procured by the Commissioners, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the same shall be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury out of the Treasury of the United States out of any money arising from internal duties not otherwise appropriated; provided that no allowance or drawback shall be made or had for any amount claimed or due of less than twenty dollars.

Mr. BLAIR of Missouri offered a new section that any person who shall claim the service or labor for life of any person held to service or labor under the laws of any State, shall pay on the service or labor of such person the sum of two dollars. He argued that some sections have scarcely anything else on which a tax can be imposed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE of Ky. expressed his surprise that this proposition, having some time ago been rejected, should again be offered. Kentucky will pay several hundred thousand dollars, but if this amendment be adopted three hundred thousand dollars more will be required of that State. Such a tax would be unjust and unequitable, and was unconstitutional.

Mr. MALLORY of Ky. in opposing the amendment, characterized it as burdensome, oppressive and unjust, because it was intended to apply to particular sections.

Mr. BINGHAM of Ohio opposed the amendment on Constitutional grounds, arguing that the taxes must be apportioned among the people according to their ratio of representation, and when apportioned, collected without respect to particular persons, but on taxable wealth. This is just and equitable.

Mr. OLIN of New York showed that in some States almost the entire profits from agriculture were invested in negroes.

Mr. ARNOLD of Ill. sustained the amendment and could not see why this peculiar interest should have an advantage over the agricultural interests of the West.

Mr. MENZIES of Ky. opposed the proposition, and offered an amendment that every person owning a horse shall, in consideration of the service thereof, pay one dollar.

Mr. BLAIR raised the question that this was not in order, which objection the Chairman sustained, remarking that it could be in order only as a new section.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING of N. Y. said if this amendment should be defeated it would be by the union of the extreme sentiments of the House. It was said by the friends of the "institution" that such a tax would be grossly unjust, and by, *par excellence* the enemies of slavery, that the imposition of such a tax would admit of property in man. He denied the soundness of the propositions.

Mr. Blair of Mo. briefly answered the objections to his proposition, saying this was not a capitation tax, but merely a tax on the service of the class of persons named.

After further proceedings the question was taken on Mr. Blair's amendment, which was rejected—47 to 69.

The Committee rose.

All the original sections having been acted upon, a new one was added providing pains and penalties for fraudulent practices in regard to drawbacks.

Mr. COLFAX of Ind., who had been chairman of the Committee of the Whole during three weeks while the bill was under consideration, reported the same with amendments to the House. They were ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of them postponed till Monday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Webster of Md. in the Chair. On motion of Mr. STEVENS of Pa., the bill to establish a branch mint at Denver, in Colorado Territory, was taken up.

The debate upon it was limited to five minute speeches.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio said an allusion had been made in the Senate, recently, to a Democratic conference held last week. As to what took place therein he had no right to speak; but the injunction of secrecy did not apply to the call, which was in these words:

DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

"We, the undersigned, members of the Democratic party of the United States, determined to adhere to its ancient principles and to maintain its organization unbroken under all circumstances, as the party best able to maintain the Constitution and to restore the old union of the States, do hereby unite in this call for a conference of all who may sign the same, approving the objects indicated."

This call was signed by some thirty-five members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. STEVENS asked who signed it.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM continued: all of them that were able to read and write. No one made his mark. This did not refer to a political organization. The movement thus commenced would go on, and it was the determination of some that the organization should be complete. Beyond this he was not able to speak. His name was appended to the call.

The Committee rose and the bill for the branch mint at Denver passed.

The House again went into Committee, when Mr. BEAMAN of Michigan expressed his views in favor of establishing the so-called Confederate governments in the States.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

What the Rebels Think of Our Movements.

TATNALL COMMANDS THE MERRIMAC.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 3.—There appears to be but little doubt that all our movements here are faithfully reported to the rebel authorities.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday morning says the grand army of the Federals seems to have been transferred from the neighborhood of Washington to the peninsula, which they have probably concluded to be a shorter and easier route to Richmond than that via Manassas, which we have courteously placed at their disposal. The *Dispatch* also states the roads there are as bad as those on the Potomac, and refers to Gen. Magruder as a man not likely to be caught napping.

There was a rumor in Richmond yesterday that a severe fight had taken place on the Peninsula. It was probably caused by the fact of our making a strong reconnoissance toward Yorktown on Saturday.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., dated March 31st, says the Charleston papers of to-day contain a dispatch dated New Orleans, March 29th, stating that two Federal gunboats, on the 29th commenced an attack on Fort Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Up to that time nobody had been hurt.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 4.—Nothing of special interest that can be published has transpired to-day. The weather is bright and very warm. There is great activity in military matters, and important news is anticipated.

NEW YORK, April 4.—An Old Point letter to the *World* says: "Commodore Tatnall has been assigned to the command of the Merrimac."

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

By steamer Niagara at Halifax

Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Message Still Under Discussion.

HALIFAX, April 4.—The following is additional to the Niagara's news telegraphed yesterday:

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the 20th, Mr. Baxter opposed the expenditure on fortifications in the colonies, except at great naval stations.

Sir G. S. Lewis thought that the defense of the colonies was partly a colonial and partly a military question. At the present moment there were two great nations which had subject to their rule as great a portion of the globe as they could well govern—namely: Great Britain and the United States.

The English papers are filled with discussions on President Lincoln's emancipation message. The *Times* throws cold water on it. The *Daily News* thinks the proposition fair, moderate and magnanimous. The *Morning Star* also approves it. The *Herald* thinks both sides will regard it as dishonorable to compromise. The *Morning Post* treats it as a puerile and vain scheme, and the last resource of a government which feels that it is engaged in a struggle which, if continued, must involve it in ruin.

The London *Globe* regards it as a piece of political strategy, and a symptom of deep misgiving in the Washington Cabinet, touching the impotency of pursuing the war beyond the limits required to establish the boundaries and arrange the relations with the Confederate States.

FRANCE.—The Corps Legislatif finally adopted the whole address to the Emperor by a vote of 245 to 9.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that nothing would be done in regard to Mexico until the arrival of Gen. Lorenzes, who took out formal instructions and the programme of the French Government.

The Bourse on the 21st was firm and active at 7@10c for rentes.

ITALY.—The Pope is again ill and very weak, and all audiences are suspended.

Garibaldi had left Turin. A good understanding exists between him and Ratazzi.

GREECE.—A deputation from Napalia has arrived at Athens, imploring the King's clemency.

A dispatch from Syria says that the royal troops had restored order throughout the kingdom.

TURKEY.—It is asserted that after nine months solicitation, Omar Pacha has obtained permission from the Porte to attack Montenegro.

OUR ADVANCE IN ARKANSAS.

Gen. Steele has a Fight at Putnam's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A telegram received from St. Louis dated yesterday, says: "Gen. Steele's advance guard has reached Putnam's Ferry, Ark. Col. Carlin had an engagement with the enemy on the 1st inst., in crossing the river. He killed one lieutenant, wounded several others, and captured five prisoners, camp equipage, horses, mules, forage, and a number of small arms."

From Cairo.

CAIRO, April 4.—A boat arrived from Island No. 10 at 12 o'clock last night. Firing resumed yesterday morning by the gunboats and mortars. The gunboats was worked lustily. One of our shells burst upon the rebel steamer Winchester, which set her on fire and burned her to the water's edge. The Winchester was sunk by the rebels on the morning of the arrival of the Federal gunboats in the main channel on the Missouri side of Island No. 10. During the firing the rebels towed their floating battery up to a new position, and tried to reach us with shot from her 32-pounder rifles, but her shots fell far short, and after a couple of hours maneuvering she was taken back to her old position, out of harm's way. Several shots were fired at the rebel transports by the Federal gunboats.

The rebels are erecting batteries all along the Tennessee shore, to prevent the landing of the Federal troops from Missouri.

Fire at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—A destructive fire here last night consumed the extensive tobacco works of Strohn & Reitzenstein, corner of Fourth and Prairie streets. Loss $30,000.

Billiards—Foley Ahead.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The billiard match between Kavanagh and Foley, being the second game of three, was won by Foley by 34 points in 1,500.

Bank Exclusion.

BOSTON, April 4.—The bank of Mutual Redemption was to-day expelled from the Clearing House for having failed to comply with the rules of the associated banks.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

One Square, (5 lines agate) one insertion	$[illegible]
One Square, each subsequent day, ($1.25)	[illegible]
One Square, two weeks, (for $7.00)	3.00
One Square, one month, (for $13.00)	4.00
One Square, three months, (for $18.00)	12.00
One Square, six months, (for $30.00)	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
3.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
26.00 per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

☞ For "Wants," "To Rent" and "For Sale," see Fourth Page.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL train to ROSEHILL CEMETERY THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, April 5th, 1862, leaving the Depot of Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, Kinzie street bridge, at 2½ P. M., returning at 4½ P. M. Fare 10 Cents Each Way. All of the daily trains on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad stop at Rosehill. ap5-p93-2t JOHN S. NEWHOUSE, Pres't.

WANTED.—One, first class, experienced, stirring, Patent Agent, to sell a valuable agricultural patent in the West. Must give A No. 1 references, or security. The right kind of a man will be liberally treated with. Address immediately O. T. FRITZ, Dowagiac, Mich., with particulars. ap5-p79-3t

WANTED—BEESWAX— In large or small quantities. TO FILL AN ORDER. KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 1 La Salle street.

WANTED—A Room Furnished.—Apply by letter, prepaid, with name and full address, to A. C., Land Dep. I. C. R. R. ap5-p[illegible]

WANTED—Time Bills vs. Eastern Shipments. ADVANCES made on warehouse grain receipts; upon flour stored here; upon shipments made to us or our Eastern correspondents. G. C. PEARSON & CO., Commission Merchants, 167 Water st., Chicago. ap5 p-167-1t

STORE WANTED—A Small Store or first floor of a Store, on South Water Street or immediate vicinity. Address Box, P. O. Box [illegible], stating rent and situation.

OWNER WANTED—For a black Newfoundland Dog, with a white ring around his neck. A person proving ownership, paying expenses for advertisement and keeping, may have the same by calling at 91 North Clark street, of HERMANN SCHUMANN.

TO RENT—A First-class House on North Lasalle street, (No. 186) containing eleven rooms with modern improvements. Apply at FULLER & HAM'S, 44 S. Dearborn street. ap5-p83-1t

TO RENT.—House No. 234 Ontario Street—Rent $[illegible] per annum. Inquire of E. W. GRIFFIN, next door, corner Dearborn street, from 1 to 3 p. m., or at No. 5 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street. ap5-p85-1t

$300. A Young Man desirous of engaging in business, will receive proposals for the investment of $300. Address "C. L. R.," Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill. ap5-p85-1t

BOARD WANTED—By a Gentleman and wife, in a pleasant location on South Side—private family preferred. Address "HOME," Tribune Office. ap5 p 88-1t

BOARDING.—A suite of Front rooms or single room suitable for gentleman and wife, furnished or unfurnished, can be had at 111 Wabash Avenue. ap5-p92-1t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between Wm. B. Young and Wm. Barry Willard, under the name and style of Wm. B. Young & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, April 1, 1862. WM. B. YOUNG, WM. BARRY WILLARD. ap5 p 28-3t

New Advertisements.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BY THOS. B. BRYAN, BRYAN HALL Real Estate, Fire and Life Ins. Office.

The late Dr. Egan's Residence.

The well known and beautiful homestead of the late Dr. Egan, containing several acres, eligibly located in South Division, and unsurpassed in its natural adornments, can now be purchased on reasonable terms. To a man of means and taste, desiring an attractive home, this place is especially commended.

West Monroe Street. Three thoroughly built residences on Monroe near Aberdeen st. with lots 25x130 feet. Also vacant lot.

Indiana Street, near Cass. Two brick cottages, facing South on Indiana street.

Marmon Court near Michigan Av. Two valuable lots, 36x120 feet, facing South.

Rio Grand Place. A house and lot conveniently located, near horse railroad. Price $1500, and easy terms.

Corner of Kinzie and Dearborn street.—40 or 80 feet, well adapted to business purposes.

Clinton street,—137½ feet and 6 houses for $5,000.

Several parties having sums ranging from $250 to $[illegible] apply for houses. Desirous to pay cash, and can purchase property at prices SUITED TO THE TIMES. Business property and vacant lots are offered in exchange for dwellings. THOS. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall Real Estate Life and Fire Ins. Office. ap5-p65-1t

FOR SCHOOLS & COLLEGES.

GRAY'S BOTANIES.

I. How Plants Grow. 500 Cuts, 75c.
II. Lessons in Botany. 360 Cuts, $1.
III. Manual of Botany. $1 50.
IV. Manual and Lessons. 1 Vol., $2.

No. 1 is complete for beginners, the others carefully graded upward; No. IV is reduced in price to $2, for schools, &c.

From the above retail prices a LIBERAL DISCOUNT is made to dealers and to CLASSES FOR FIRST SUPPLIES, or in exchange.

The Manual Illustrated, $2 50; and the Structural Systematic Botany, Eighteen Hundred Cuts, $2 00, for Advanced Students, Are also published by us.

☞ GRAY'S BOTANIES are pronounced by far THE BEST published, by the most EMINENT NATURALISTS of America and Europe, and are especially adapted for schools. Circulars, with highest testimonials, sent free.

Our EDUCATIONAL CIRCULAR, 16 pages, (with descriptions, &c. of 100 choice School and College Text Books,) is sent free on request.

Address the publishers, S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 and 41 Lake Street. ap5-p96-3t

PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN, CARRIAGE MAKERS, 65 East 25th Street, New York, Are using upon all their carriages, the Corrugated, Case Hardened AXLE BOX, Of which they have the exclusive right for the United States.

This Box reduces the friction fully one half, causing the Carriage to run much lighter. Retains the oil six times as long as any other Box, and never heats.

Parties about to place orders for either Trotting Wagons or Park Carriages Are particularly invited to examine this new style before ordering.

Samples to be seen at STABLES OF E. E. BOYINGTON, 80 & 82 State Street, AND AT WRIGHT & CURRIER'S, 164 MICHIGAN STREET, CHICAGO. [ap5-pf4-1m]

SPRING STOCK. NEW GOODS. G. T. BELDING & CO., 100 & 102 RANDOLPH STREET Have just received a Large and Varied STOCK OF New and Desirable Spring and Summer Over Coats, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, Of all qualities and the Latest Styles. [ap5-p100-1t]

I. P. FARNUM, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES 54 Lake Street (up stairs) OVER Gore, Wilson & Co's, Chicago. Goods direct from our Eastern Manufactories AT EASTERN WHOLESALE PRICES. Give us a call and judge for yourselves. ap5-p31-1m

100 BOXES FAMILY SOAP. 50 BOXES CANDLES, AT AUCTION. Without reserve for Cash. This SATURDAY morning April 5th, at 10½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of J. W. DOANE & CO., For the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and Foreign Fruit Business at the Old Stand of J. W. Doane & Co., Nos. 12 & 14 Dearborn street, near Water. J. W. DOANE, J. P. BABCOCK. Formerly of J. H. Dunham & Co., and Hinsdale & Babcock. Chicago, April 1st, 1862. ap5-p87-3net

D. W. WEBB, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, AGENT FOR Beaver Line Steamers, Running in connection with Collingwood Line steamers from Toronto to Montreal and Liverpool. Office—No. 1 Dole's Building, corner Clark and S. Water sts. Chicago, Ill. P. O. Drawer [illegible]. References—W. Rowland, Esq., Pres. Board of Trade, Toronto. C. W. Goodenham & Works, Toronto. ap5-p81-1m

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1862.—We, the undersigned, citizens of the Seventh Ward, without distinction of party, believing that our fellow-citizen WM. B. MILLS, Will make us an active and efficient Alderman, we respectfully request that he will allow himself to become a candidate for the same, pledging him our hearty support and every endeavor to secure his election.

[illegible list of names]

And many other. ap5-p85-1t

CLOVER SEED. SEED WHEAT. Pure and clean, in large or small lots, No. 2 Board of Trade Building. WILLIAM H. HICK.

J. H. REED & CO'S WINE BITTERS FOR SPRING TONIC. ap5-p75-1t

FOR MILWAUKEE, TWO RIVERS, KEWANEE & WOLF RIVER. The splendid Low Pressure, Upper Cabin steamer "COMET," Will leave for above ports on SUNDAY EVENING, April 6th, at 7 o'clock. For Freight or passage apply to A. S. GOODRICH, Nos 6 & 8 River-st., Flat Dock above Rush street Bridge. ap5-p71-1t

FOR GRAND HAVEN AND MUSKEGON.—The new and splendid Low Pressure steam cabin steamer "SUNBEAM," will leave for above ports on MONDAY EVENING, April 7th, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board to A. S. GOODRICH, Nos. 6 & 8 River street, 1st Dock above Rush street Bridge. ap5-p72-1t

FOR SALE—Who wants a grand bargain on West Madison street? [illegible] Inquire at No. 124 South Clark street. ap5 p-68-1t

BOARD OF TRADE NOTICE.—The Annual Election of the "Board of Trade of the City of Chicago" will be held at their rooms [illegible] SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.—The old firm of L. D. OLMSTED & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. Olmsted.

Co-Partnership.

A new co-partnership has this day been formed between Mrs. L. D. Olmsted, Lyman Baird, partner in the old firm, and Francis Bradley, for several years Cashier of the City Bank of New Haven, and late Auditor of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company. The business of LOANING, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE Will be conducted under the old firm name of L. D. OLMSTED & CO., As heretofore. MRS. L. D. OLMSTED, LYMAN BAIRD, FRANCIS BRADLEY. Chicago, April 1st, 1862.

We have associated with us as partner in the INSURANCE BUSINESS, MR. S. M. MOORE, Who was connected with the old firm in this department. L. D. OLMSTED & CO. Chicago, April 1st, 1862.

We are agents for the old CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., And for an extensive line of First-class Fire Insurance Companies. [ap5-p66-1w]

18TH REGULARS—Rifle Regiment—A chance for a few good, sound men will be given for a few days only, to join this splendid regiment, already nearly at its maximum number (2,400 men.) THE LARGEST IN THE FIELD. Best arms, equipments, and Complete Dress and Fatigue Uniforms Immediately provided. Call quickly at the Recruiting Station, No. 69 South Clark street, Chicago, under the Sherman House. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Capt. 18th U. S. Infantry, Recruiting Officer. ap5-p 88-1m

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. United States Express Co. CHANGE OF OFFICE HOURS. On and After Monday, April 7th, Until further notice, our Offices will be open for business daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 a. m. to 6.30 p. m. April 4, 1862. JAS. C. FARGO, Sup't American Express Co. H. D. COLVIN, Agent United States Express Co. ap5-p 97-6t

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., Of Hartford, JANUARY, 1862. ACCUMULATED CAPITAL $4,358,009.60. Dividends Declared Annually and Paid During the Life of the Assured. Dividends Made in 1862, 50 per cent. APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE RECEIVED L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Agt's.

To show the unparallelled success of this Company, attention is called to the following Statement, for the year ending Jan. 31st, 1862:

Balance per Statement, 31st January, 1861		$3,589,411.33
Received for Premiums during the year	$[illegible]	
Received for Interest during year	[illegible]	
Total receipts for the year		[illegible]
Deduct salaries, medical examinations, advertising, printing, stationary, taxes exchange, &c.	[illegible]	
Deduct commission to Agents	49,787.70	
Deduct losses	7,082.80	
Deduct losses on 111 Policies (104 lives,) including $29,446, losses of previous year	254,440.90	
	$351,492.90	
Deduct for Policies surrendered	4,579.64	
	$362,460.92	
		705,030.86
		$4,684,450.71
Deduct Dividends paid during the year	$201,876.00	
Deduct notes on Policies canceled	94,605.11	
		296,441.11
Net Balance 31st Jan'y, 1862		$4,358,009.60
Loss on 12 Policies not yet due	$30,1000	

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate	$2,414,267.86	
Loans on Bank and Mortgage Bonds	86,263.73	
Loans on Personal Security	11,554.69	
Bank and Railroad stocks	68,505.01	
Railroad Bonds	60,000.00	
United States Coupon Bonds	89,702.25	
United States Treasury Notes	100,000.00	
State of Connecticut Bonds	58,156.00	
Cash Deposited in Banks	173,435.61	
Real Estate	8 [illegible]	
Bills Receivable	1,354,162.29	
Premiums in the hands of Agents and transit	14,272.04	
Total Assets		$4,358,009.60
Amount of Losses during the year, 101 lives, (110 policies)		$255,160.00
Total amount of Losses paid to date		2,748,901.77
Total number of Dividends paid to date		1,909,[illegible]
Total number of Deaths since the organization of the Company		1,269
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,156
Total number of Policies in force		10,455

GUY R. PHELLPS, Secretary. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Agents, Chicago. Hartford, February 1st, 1862. ap1-n944-1m

OLD'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING BAG HOLDER!!! Saves the labor of one person in filling. Holds a bag much better than a man, and enables ONE TO WORK ALONE. To the Farmer, Miller and Grain Dealer it is invaluable, being a hand always on hand; light, small, portable and very cheap; often paying its entire cost by its use at one time. A liberal discount to Agents. Agents wanted everywhere. Retail price, Four Dollars Cash, in Chicago. GEO. BURGESS & CO., Gen. Agents. 271 South Water street, Chicago. P. O. Box 3296. ap5-p11-1w

150 LAKE STREET, A. G. DOWNS & CO., Have just received their NEW SPRING STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CASSIMERES, LINENS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, &C. Elegant Styles of ENGLISH PRINTS, 12 1-2 CENTS PER YARD. [ap5-p84-3net]

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of Highland Park pressed brick, and just completed at a cost of [illegible], is offered for sale at a great bargain. It is situated in the flourishing village of Evanston, about twelve miles from Chicago, on the lake shore, whose railroad facilities are such as enable business men of the city to reside here and reach their business houses [illegible] ... GEORGE P. FOSTER. ap5-p60-1w

ALL KINDS OF SCALES, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, TRUCKS, &C., manufactured and repaired by [illegible] corner of Canal and Washington sts. [illegible] Repairing [illegible] Hay, Coal or Cattle Scales. All orders promptly filled.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool [illegible] JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, [illegible] Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

New Advertisements.

"Nellie Lost and Found."



NEW SONG AND CHORUS, BY HENRY C. WORK, Author of the Popular Song, "Our Captain's Last Words," Price -- 25 Cents. Sheet Music sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of marked price.

MASON & HAMLIN'S FAMOUS NEW SCHOOL HARMONIUM, Price $80, In great demand.

STEINWAY & SONS' Celebrated GOLD MEDAL PIANOS, From $275 Upwards. Three new pianos at as low as $175. Cash on Delivery. ROOT & CADY, ap5-p85-3t 95 CLARK ST., Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships, City of New York, Edinburgh, City of Baltimore, Kangaroo, City of Washington, Glasgow, City of Manchester, Vigo, Etna, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards. mh18-ch131y1stp

THROUGH TICKETS TO LIVERPOOL AND ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, By Grand Trunk Railway AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 13 Lake-st, Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal. jo1-f61-1y1stp

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE? But can I afford to do without one? THE PEACE-MAKER Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove with four boiler holes, while its CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and combines in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH. THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling can be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. VAN SHAACK, 47----State Street----47 HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE. [oc14-g962-1stp]

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, For Steam, Gas and Water. VALVES, COCKS, GAUGES, PUMPS, WHISTLES, &C. GIFFARD'S INJECTORS. Worthington's Steam Pumps. ap1-g968-1y1stp 151 LAKE STREET.

POPE & SLOCUM, 122 Clark Street, DEALERS IN LAMPS AND OILS, Have at all times full stocks of KIER'S BEST OIL, EXCELSIOR OIL, STAR OIL, All of first quality, and warranted. Also, Dithridge's Patent Oval XX Flint Glass Chimnies. COAL OIL LAMPS AND FIXTURES in great variety, for sale at lowest market rates. fe17-g1-1y1stp

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862

TINNERS' STOCK. PRICES REDUCED.

IC—10x14 Tin	$10.50 Per Box
IX—10x14 Tin	$12.50 "
IC—14x20 Charcoal Terne	$10.25 "

All other sizes also in proportion to NEW YORK COST. The above prices are for first quality Charcoal Brands. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Metal Warehouse, 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

IMPROVE THE BLOOD.
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
The Great Tonic and Invigorator. Prepared only and sold by SMITH & DWYER, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS!! Lillie's Bank Lock. WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS! [illegible] LEWIS LILLIE.

SECOND HAND SAFES—One [illegible] F. W. PRATT, [illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862.

Short and Pithy Extracts.

Opinions of the Editor of the Chicago *Times*, expressed after South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, &c., had seceded, and were in arms against the Government; after Forts Macon, Wilmington, Pulaski, Morgan, Caswell, Jackson and Pontchartrain, had, among others, been seized, and were then occupied by rebel troops; after the *Star of the West* had been fired into at Charleston; after the Government property—arsenals, dockyards, &c., &c.—all over the rebel States had been converted to rebel use; after everybody knew that peaceable settlement by any act that the North could do was impossible; and, in fact, after the war had already begun:

It is worse than folly to talk of coercing the Southern States into submission to the Federal Government. It would be impossible to accomplish such a result, and, even if it were not, SUCH A POLICY WOULD BE THE MOST DISASTROUS IN EVERY RESPECT that could possibly be pursued.

We do not, by any means, endorse *to its full extent* the position which the seceding States have felt themselves compelled to take; we think that they might have made at least one more effort *within the Union* to obtain the recognition of their rights; BUT WE MUST SAY THAT IF EVER MEN HAD CAUSE FOR ANY ACTION, THE PEOPLE OF THESE STATES HAVE CAUSE FOR THEIR ACTION.

Better by far a separation in sorrow than in anger—better by far a separation in peace than in war—better ANYTHING than INTERNECINE STRIFE.

The South HAS BEEN DRIVEN TO ITS PRESENT POSITION by a long continued series of most exasperating insults and most grievous injuries.

THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH ARE ANIMATED BY THE SAME SPIRIT WHICH FIRED THE HEARTS OF THE PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION! *They have borne with persecution until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue;* all hope of the acknowledgement of their rights has been lost; and they now stand at bay, determined to submit no longer. RESISTANCE TO TYRANNY IS THEIR SENTIMENT—RESISTANCE TO THE DEATH, and this feeling is unanimous. It pervades every class of society, and finds a lodgement in the bosom of the tender woman as well as in that of the rugged man.

Such a people, smarting under such wrongs, cannot be coerced with success. War may be carried into their midst; their homes may be desolated, and their blood caused to flow like water; they may be annihilated even; but SUBJUGATED THEY CAN NEVER BE!

AFTER EIGHT MONTHS.

He has gone at last. Of course, we are not at liberty to say where, or with how many men; but he has gone. The reviews at Washington are over for the present; and now we shall see what will be done.

A STEP FORWARD.

Our dispatches announce that the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and making fair compensation to loyal owners, passed the Senate yesterday by the strong vote of ayes 29 to noes 13. The only Republican who voted in the negative, our special dispatch says, was Ten Eyck of New Jersey; but the dispatch to the Associated Press states that it was Doolittle of Wisconsin. We can hardly credit this statement. It is true that he has acted strangely on some occasions, this session; but it can hardly be possible that he would vote against so just, necessary and righteous a measure as that of removing from the National Capital a stain that disgraces our country in the eyes of the world. We rejoice to learn that every Republican Senator, save one recreant, supported the bill. Now let the House make short work of it, and send the bill to the President, whose signature, we have no doubt, will be unhesitatingly attached, making it a law.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

One of the most infamous propositions of the new Constitution is that relative to the assessment of damages to property taken for the purposes of improvement, and this is to be found in the so-called Bill of Rights, sections 27 and 28. These sections provide that damages, *but not benefits*, may be assessed for the purposes of such improvements.

Thus, if the city of Chicago or the county of Cook, or any other county or city, desires to open a road, widen a street, or increase the width of an alley to that of an ordinary street, it may assess damages upon property taken for the improvement, but no benefits. Take the case of an alley to be converted into a street, as an instance. New frontage for stores is secured to the proprietors, and a consequently greatly enhanced value to the property. If no benefits can be assessed, where is the money to pay for the damages to come from? The city takes half of A.'s lot for the purpose of opening a street in front of a lot owned by B., the latter is benefitted at the expense of the former, but is not liable to pay therefor. And to make the matter worse, if B. should own other lots, however near to or distant from the improvement, the provision in these sections excludes all such property from being assessed for benefits accruing to it. If a portion of B.'s lot is taken for the improvement, he may be benefitted thereby to the extent of, say $10,000. All other individuals in the vicinity may be benefitted to the extent of but $1,000. Still no assessment can be made upon his property for the extra benefit accruing to him. This is the sort of special legislation we have presented to us in the new Constitution. Is there any sense or any justice in it?

One of the delegates from this county to the Constitutional Convention was Mr. Fuller. It is freely stated in this city that he will make from ten to thirteen thousand dollars by these sections, inserted in the so-called Bill of Rights, (save the mark) for his benefit. And the worst feature in the case is that the loss in this particular instance will fall upon the School section property in this city, in the vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office, &c. This property is benefitted say in the proportion of $1,000 to that of $10,000 or $13,000 to Mr. Fuller's, nevertheless Mr. Fuller is not made to pay for the enhanced value to his, as he justly should be.

Under that infamous provision, all a man needs to do is to get a packed jury to assess his damages at as high a rate as possible, and he can have an improvement of immense advantage, both on account of damages to be paid and actual benefits to accrue. Either a stop must be put to all improvements, such as opening streets, roads, &c., or they can be carried on by robbing people of their property and depriving them of their rights.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

Every lawyer knows that the best cause may be lost by the manner of making the issue, or in other words, by the pleading. A law suit is a method to settle conflicts between individuals, provided by law expressly to avoid violence; but it cannot be applied to nations, or large bodies of men, because there is no tribunals which have sufficient power to enforce its judgment. And yet it is just as important that the issue be correctly made up in trial by battle, as it is in the lawsuit, and as much more so as the one is of greater magnitude than the other. While the Free States have justice wholly upon their side, we aver that the Slave States have the advantage in the way the issue has been made up; and that it will become necessary for the Free States to move for an amendment of the pleadings. We will state the issue as it now exists in legal form:

BEFORE THE PUBLIC OPINION OF THE WORLD.

The SLAVE STATES OF AMERICA, Pl'ffs. } Complaint.
The FREE STATES OF AMERICA, Def'ts. }

The Complaint of the plaintiff respectfully shows to this Court:

That the condition of master and slave is the true and normal condition of society, and gives the only assurance of a just, wise and permanent government—that manual labor is brutifying, and renders those employed in it, not only unfit to take part in political matters, but also unfit for self-government—that the condition of slavery is therefore better for the manual laborer, because his master will provide for him, better than he would provide for himself, inasmuch as, unless he is compelled to labor by force, he will become an idle, worthless and miserable creature—that such a condition is better for the master, as it gives him leisure and means to travel, to visit and entertain company, to be free from all care, to be generous, and in short, to be a gentleman and fit to govern; and hence that it is best for all classes of society that the laborers be compelled by force to work for the gentlemen.

2d. And the plaintiffs further show, that if the Slave States keep under the same government with the Free States, with a constitution that provides that a majority of voters shall govern, inasmuch as the Free States now contain more than twice as many voters as the Slave States, and have always increased in population in a much more rapid ratio; and there is an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, the latter, by such an union, will be placed in the course of ultimate extinction, and will be continually suffering by the process.

3d. The plaintiffs therefore say that there is no way left for them to secure their highest and best interests but to separate from the Free States, and that without the institution of slavery, which can only be secured by such separation, life would be a burthen, a degradation and a curse to them, and they claim the judgment of the world, that they are justified to make such separation.

J. DAVIS AND A. H. STEPHENS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ANSWER.

The Answer of the Free States to the Plaintiffs' Complaint herein shows to the Court;

That the men who lived in this country in 1787, entered into an agreement in writing, called the Constitution, whereby they agreed that this country should be one country, and that a majority of the voters in it should govern it; and that defendants submit that the plaintiffs are estopped by said agreement, and that the Union and Constitution must prevail throughout the country.

A. LINCOLN, Defendants' Attorneys.

REPLY.

The plaintiffs, in reply to the defendants' answer, say that no compact or agreement, made eighty years ago, can, or ought to stand, in the way of the improvement of the condition and the advancement in well being of millions of people.

DAVIS & STEPHENS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

It is a rule that what is not denied in pleading is admitted. Admitting the complaint to be true, and the issue being merely upon the answer and reply, we say that the Slave States ought to succeed. The rights of mankind ought not to be decided upon mere precedent, or the authority of the past; and the Free States should be willing to accept the issue tendered, and to have the question decided according to abstract right. We think, therefore, that the Free States should put in the following

AMENDED ANSWER.

The defendants, the Free States, in answer to plaintiffs' complaint, explicitly and absolutely deny each and every allegation contained in the first paragraph of the said complaint—they deny that the condition of master and slave is the true or normal condition of society, or that manual labor is brutifying, or that it tends to make the laborer unfit for political or self-government, or that living upon the labor of others is ennobling; but, on the contrary, they say that every kind of honest labor is honorable and exalting—that the more man uses his faculties the more he increases his powers and usefulness and happiness, and that in fact, in every department of life, and throughout all history, mankind have esteemed the doers, the laborers, and no one else. And the defendants further say, that slavery is a blight and a curse upon the slave, upon the master, upon the non-slaveholding white, and upon the financial, intellectual and moral progress of the country.

And the defendants further answering, admit that slavery cannot long exist in this Union—that there is an irrepressible conflict between liberty and slavery, and the defendants verily believe that the sooner slavery is terminated in this country, the better it will be for all parties.

A. LINCOLN, Defendants' Attorney.

With such an issue, the sympathies of all liberal men in Europe would be upon our side. Our own citizens would feel that when the war was ended, a permanent peace would be gained. Our soldiers would be inspirited with one of the loftiest impulses of humanity, the slaves would every where aid us, the non-slaveholding whites of the South would soon see that their interests were upon our side.

How long will the North bleed before this policy will be adopted? What risks of the utter loss of our own liberties will we run for the purpose of protecting the so-called property of rebels?

THE NEW CONSTITUTION—ASSESSMENTS, &c.

The new Constitution contains some shameful provisions respecting the valuation of property damaged or benefited by proposed improvements, the collection of taxes for special assessments, &c. None but purblind or wilfully malicious or dishonest persons could have incorporated such provisions in the organic law of the State.

In article VII (Revenue) we find the following:

SEC. 8. The General Assembly shall provide that all special general taxes and assessments, levied by virtue of any law of this State, shall become due upon a certain day, and also for their payment into the treasury on some certain day. And after the date of payment, the names of all defaulters, with the amount of their defalcation and the names of their sureties, shall be reported to the Attorney General, or county, or city, or other attorney, for such proceedings under such penalties as may be by law provided.

Now if this means anything, it means that all special assessments for county, city or town purposes shall become due and payable upon a certain day. If it does not mean this, all that part referring to county, city or other attorney is mere surplusage. We take it, then, it is meant that all county and city assessments are to be paid into the various treasuries upon a certain fixed day and no other. Let us see how such a provision will work: Suppose the day named shall be in the fall of the year, how is work which should be done during the summer to be prosecuted through the winter? And must the money collected for the work remain idle for months in the treasury? Again, should a bridge be destroyed, a court-house, school-house, or other public building be burned up, the rebuilding could not be accomplished, in most instances, for an indefinite period, unless some party could be found to advance the money. But this is not always profitable, especially in small places, or in cities where a multitude of improvements are being constantly prosecuted. Indeed the principal improvements in our counties, cities and towns are made by special assessments—sidewalks, streets, sewers, culverts, &c. A sidewalk is needed on a certain street, say on the 1st of April, but the money cannot be obtained to build it under the provision till, say the 1st of September. A street needs filling and paving, say by the middle or end of September, but the work cannot be commenced for nearly an entire twelve-month. Two or three of our bridges are swept away by a freshet or other casualty, and they cannot be rebuilt for months. In the meantime, traffic is impeded, and thousands upon thousands of dollars lost to property-holders, while the public generally is put to immense inconvenience.

No matter at what period of the year the day for collection is fixed, it must result in great and unnecessary inconvenience; money will be collected for improvements at one time which cannot be used, and money will be wanted for improvements at another which cannot be obtained. Thus the people's money, instead of being in the people's pockets, will lie for months in the various county or city treasuries, or rather in the hands of some banker or speculator.

Sharp Practice.

The Quincy *Whig* of the 1st inst. says, in relation to the Peter Funk Constitution: The business of inducing the people to sustain this bantling of the Democratic Peter Funks now constitutes the chief labor of the Democratic one-horse country prints. One great reliance of the Conventionists is on the discretion of their Commission in properly taking the vote of the soldiers. *The Commission has already started, we learn, to visit the Tenth cavalry at St. Louis*, to take its vote. "A big thing" is expected to be realized from that source—the reason why is well known in private circles. We doubt, however, whether the Commission will be able to find Farnsworth's cavalry and certain other regiments from the North of the State in time to be counted in. We shall see. A just regard for the interests of the State, and of fairness to all interests, would have sent this Convention home without attempting to frame a constitution when the country was struggling for national life. But no; such an opportunity could not be neglected; the return of peace promised too large an accession to the Republican ranks, and so while giving attention to the blaze and thunder of war, and struggling to end it successfully, we must fight also to defeat the infamous scheming of men who are largely in sympathy with Southern treason. We believe we shall be equal to our emergencies.

☞ The immense war fleets of England and France are fleets no longer. The fight at Hampton Roads has destroyed them at one blow. They will do for store-ships, or to lay in ordinary for receiving ships, but as for war vessels, their vocation is ended. The only war fleets of France and England are their iron-cased vessels, which have been made so large that they stand too far out of water. The British ship Warrior, which cost $5,000,000, is unmanageable, and, without doubt, a failure, while the Kensington frigate, which will cost our Government about $300,000, is far superior, drawing only fifteen feet of water, and with but little of the vessel exposed. With the money expended on the Warrior, five or ten better, smaller, and more effective vessels could be built. Congress has already seen the necessity of this, and, ere long, we shall have a complete iron-cased war fleet.

The Secesh Prisoners in Ohio—Democrats Playing Toady.

The resolutions of the Committee of the Senate of Ohio in regard to the rebel officers now confined in Columbus, who have some thirty or forty slaves with them to wait upon them, came up for adoption. The resolutions appeal to the President to put a stop to this outrage of thus establishing slavery in Ohio. Several Senators speak very eloquently of the fact that these blacks were regarded and treated as slaves, as chattels, and not as prisoners of war. They defend the outrage committed against the whole loyal people of the North by permitting these officers to carry their slaves with them as prisoners, which is manifestly against the law of Congress, which confiscates all slaves employed in the Confederate service. These slaves were so employed, and were taken prisoners with their masters at Fort Donelson. While their masters are permitted to walk about the streets on parole, the slaves are kept in prison, to wait upon their masters when confined.

Mr. Kenny, (Democrat,) of Ashland, approved of the taking of blacks as contrabands; he would have the Government take all, both white and black. The Government confiscates the property of rebels, and applies the proceeds to the prosecution of the war; he would have the same done with the slaves. He was asked if he would have these blacks sold. "Yes," was the reply, "I would sell them as quick as I would a horse, an ox, or a wagon."

Mr. Bierce replied tartly and ironically, and closed by saying if the resolutions did not suit the Senators he would offer the following:

WHEREAS, Our beloved brethren of the South, now prisoners at Camp Chase, are deserving of a special mark of favor from us, *the straight-outs* of the North, for their patriotism and gallantry; and

WHEREAS, These unfortunate brethren have been accustomed to have slaves "to fan them while they sleep, and tremble when they wake;" and

WHEREAS, To make them *continue* loyal, Union loving citizens, as heretofore, it is necessary and proper to indulge them in their little luxuries; Therefore,

Resolved, That each of our Southern brethren, so unjustly confined in Camp Chase, ought to be furnished with a nigger at the expense of the Union men of the North.

Various other Senators spoke for and against.

On taking the vote one Democrat, O'Connor voted with the majority. The nays were all Democrats.

Thus it is always. Democrats are always found on the side of slavery, and therefore on the side of secession.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* commenting on this debate remarks:

The question is, whether the criminals who have been taken with arms in their hands, making war upon their country, shall be treated as prisoners guilty of high misdemeanors, or fondled and petted as spoiled children. They have notoriously been allowed privileges to which they were not entitled, by the laws of war or the courtesies of civilization. They have been ostentatiously strutting about Columbus in full uniform, acting as missionaries of treason and our politicians who look upon the miserable slave aristocracy as their legitimate masters, have been toadying to them. Some of the secesh officers have been the lions of the town. Invitations to drink have been frequent, and they have not indicated an absence of appetite. Poor spirited, ignorant and vulgar members of the Legislature have been the sycophants of these traitors. What is the result to the prisoners? Are they conciliated? By no means. They regard the homage paid them as their natural right from niggers, white and black, and they feel strengthened in their convictions that the people of the North feel themselves inferior to "Southern gentlemen;" and they tolerate the paltry fellows who crowd around them as of a breed of niggers having less self-respect than the genuine blacks, but equally subservient, and just now more serviceable. One would naturally come to the conclusion that the ancestors of these toadies of traitors were Congoes, so intense and ingrained is their servility.

Prisoners of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

A party from Farnsworth's Regiment was surprised near Manassas, a few days ago, and the following persons were made prisoners by the enemy: Adjutant Lumbard, Sergeant-Major Raworth; privates Tobias St. Clair, Herman Krocher, W. W. Wilson and W. W. Cady.

☞ A letter from the Tennessee river, contains the following paragraph about the loyalists who have appeared on the Tennessee river:

This invaluable class is composed—according to a careful analysis made by an eminent chemist on the spot—of ten parts unadulterated Andy Johnson Union men, ten of good lord good devil-ites, five of spies, and seventy-five scallawags, too lazy to run, therefore disqualified for service in the Secesh army, and too cowardly to steal on their own responsibility, but willing to be enrolled as "Home Guards," so as to plunder their neighbors under the Union flag.

☞ A Convention of Sorghum growers will be held at Adrian, Mich., on the 16th and 17th inst., to consider the best methods of cultivating and manufacturing, and to collect statistics and such other information as may be important to producers. The following premiums will be awarded by judges to be appointed by the Convention:

Best sample 10 lbs sorghum sugar	$30
Second best sample 10 lbs sorghum sugar	20
Third best sample 10 lbs sorghum sugar	10
Best sample 2 gallons sorghum syrup	20
Second best sample 2 gallons sorghum syrup	10

☞ The "Lancers" experiment, at Detroit, cost the Government $117,200, or an average of $167.50 to each man. The Detroit papers think the Van Wyck Committee might profitably look into it. They say the barracks are charged at $6,500, when it is known that not more than one third that amount could have been expended, seeing that the Agricultural Society's buildings were used with slight alterations. The "Lances" are put down at $5,200, or $6.50 apiece,—at least double what they should have cost. These are but specimen bricks of the fraud.

☞ The Southern traitors know their Northern allies. The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 5th of March has an article on the speech of Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, in Congress, which was more distinguished by a critical zeal against the Government, than by anxiety for the suppression of the rebellion. We quote from the *Avalanche:*

There are a few among the many Northern men in public life, once considered true to the South, who still have the courage and consistency to hurl contempt in the teeth of tyranny, though fully aware that the consequences may involve a loss of personal freedom. Of this class are Messrs. Vallandigham and Voorhees.

☞ Quartermaster-General Treadway and the Wisconsin Legislature are at loggerheads; the one wanting the Quartermaster to show up, while he advises them to wait for his annual report, now in process. One of the Senators has announced a deficit of $17,000 in the Quartermaster's account; which he denies in a very sharp communication to that honorable body.

☞ On Wednesday the steamer Sucker State, from up the river, had bad luck in getting through the draw of the Rock Island bridge, and was damaged $1,000 worth; giving the anti-bridge papers a text upon which to have a new howl against the "material obstruction."

☞ Buckner, in Fort Warren, subscribed to the Louisville *Journal*, and in a foot note advised Prentice that Roger Hanson wanted a jug of whisky. Prentice has forwarded the whisky, and advises Roger, if he is not to be hung within two weeks, to drink the stuff sparingly.

☞ On Monday morning last the Missouri, at St. Joseph, commenced to rise at a furious rate, the swell continuing all day, bringing down great quantities of driftwood and ice. No such freshet had been known at St. Joseph for ten years.

☞ Robert Toombs of Georgia having taken a commission in the rebel army, Dr. John W. Lewis, late Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic railroad, has been appointed Confederate Senator in his place.

☞ The people of Accomac and Northampton counties, Va., or what is called the "Eastern shore," have voted by a large majority in favor of being joined to Maryland.

☞ Abram Wakemen has entered upon his duties as postmaster of New York city, and Mr. Wm. B. Taylor will probably return to his former position as deputy postmaster.

☞ The reported death of Hon. James Wilson, of Crawfordsville, Ind., late M. C., is a hoax. He was alive and in good health at last accounts.

☞ That most capable of landlords, Col. Wm. H. Spooner, has retired from the United States Hotel, Boston, with abundant honors. Mr. [illegible] of Cleveland succeeds him.

☞ The first five Michigan regiments are at Fortress Monroe.

☞ Five rebel prisoners escaped from the hospital at Indianapolis on Saturday night.

MR. ARNOLD'S BILL.

A Test Measure.

[From the New York Evening Post, 25 inst.]

The bill introduced by Mr. Arnold in the House of Representatives on Monday last expresses the difference which exists between the aims and interests of the slaveholders and those of the free working men of the Republic. How specious soever the sophistries by which the oligarchs may have concealed their purposes, their real object in the political struggle of the last half century has been to make slavery the national law and freedom the national exception. Their most effective method has been to take for granted the very point in dispute. They wanted to make slavery universal and freedom local, and they set up the claim of a right to take their "property" wherever any free man could take his. Overlooking the fact that slave "property" is something very different from other property, not only morally, but by international law and the Constitution—that three slaves out of every five swell the aggregate of represented population, while no number of cows or horses increase that aggregate by even one—they succeeded in obfuscating the senses of a great many men.

They gained sympathy by their false pretenses, and sympathy gained them votes. Had they been a little less arrogant, they might not have gained their point, but they would at least have kept the case from a decision much longer than they did. But they were arrogant when they should have been conciliatory; they made an issue just when they should have carefully avoided it; they lost their patience at that very point in the contest when they most needed this virtue; and in throwing off all concealment, Mr. Stephens boldly avowed, last spring, the purpose of the slaveholders to accept nothing but a Union whose "corner stone" should be slavery. To take in the whole intention of Mr. Stephens's famous speech it must be remembered that but a few months before he avowed himself a Union man; that the slaveholders counted blindly on a "divided North;" and that they did not expect war, and did too confidently hope to carry a revolution which should leave them and their principles the undoubted mastery over the whole Union. Therefore, the Southern Vice President made public his programme, which was to be accepted by the "divided North," of which he dreamed.

The issue Mr. Stephens made in his speech, Mr. Arnold answers in his bill. One says that slavery must be the corner-stone of the republic, the other proclaims freedom this corner stone. Observe that slavery in the States where it exists is not in the thoughts of either Mr. Stephens or Mr. Arnold. Neither proposes to interfere with that. The Georgian did not propound a new and more vigorous slave code for the slaveholding States; Mr. Arnold does not propose to ameliorate or in any way to legislate upon slavery in those States. The object of both is to settle the question outside of those States, but with this difference; that Mr. Stephens would fasten slavery not only upon the Territories and other places where the general government is supreme, but also upon the States which declared for freedom, while Mr. Arnold respects State rights and asks Congress to legislate where it has undoubted constitutional power and authority to do so. "To the end that freedom may be and remain forever the fundamental law of the land, in all places whatsoever, so far as it lies within the powers and depends upon the action of the Government of the United States to make it so," his bill prohibits slavery forever in the Territories, in the forts, arsenals, dockyards, in ships, on the high seas and without the jurisdiction of the States—"in all places whatsoever where the National Government is supreme, or has exclusive jurisdiction or power."

The country has long been wearied with the agitations of the slaveholders; here is an opportunity to stop those agitations forever, and it will be the better done, because the action proposed involves no violent changes; can give rise to no just complaints; blows to us freedom by no tornado or hurricane, but by a mild and constant trade wind. It is a measure for which Mr. Arnold may confidently appeal to all non-slaveholders, everywhere, that is, to over twenty-six and a half millions of the twenty-seven millions of our white population. It is unobjectionable to the non-slaveholders, the free workingmen of the South, as of the North; and its only opponents, where it is fairly understood, will be the slaveholders, less than four hundred thousand in number in 1860, and those traitors at the North who are either in the pay of Davis or bound to him by sympathy and equal hostility to the Union.

English Views of the President's Message.

[From the London Times, March 20.]

The intelligence from America, which we publish to-day, is the most important which has reached this country since the United States split into two republics. The first offer has been made by the North. President Lincoln proposes to abolish slavery in the South by gradually buying up the slaves with the Federal revenue, leaving, however, to each State its present right to continue or discard the "institution" itself. The object is avowed to be that of recovering to the Union the border States.

The means of purchase are not set forth. It is only suggested that a continuance of the expenditure now applied to the war would soon suffice to purchase this expedient toward peace. This proposition is important, not for its intrinsic likelihood of acceptance, but simply because it is a proposition, and is the first bid made towards putting an end to the war. We may hope that others may follow, and that the North may gradually rise in its offers until something acceptable has been put forth. The only reply of the South to Mr. Lincoln has been a resolution of the Confederate House of Representatives to burn all cotton and tobacco that may be in danger of falling into the hands of the invaders. Meanwhile the snow has fallen on the district that separates the armies of the Potomac and Manassas, and Gen. McClellan is again prevented from advancing. In every point of view this proposal of the federal President gives great scope for speculation, and perhaps some glimpse of hope; but it is *for what it may herald*, and not for what it is.

[From the London Star, March 20.]

President Lincoln has sent a message to Congress which will secure for him the warmest sympathy and admiration of the civilized world. He proposes that the two Houses should, by a joint resolution, offer to cooperate with the slave States for the gradual emancipation of the slave population. He advocates this proposition by arguments which are irresistible. He points out that this measure is one of the most efficient of self preservation; and that if adopted by the more northern States, it would alienate them permanently from the Southern Confederacy, and so break the neck of the rebellion. While not claiming for the Federal Government the right to interfere with slavery within State limits, the President significantly remarks that if resistance to the national authority continues, it is impossible to foresee what may take place. "Such means as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come." This is an unmistakable hint to those who persist in rebellion, to put their house in order. Mr. Lincoln, in the form of an interrogatory, suggests whether the compensation offered would not be of more value to the States and persons concerned than the institution of slavery in the present aspect of affairs. The message appears to have been well received by the more influential organs of the press, and we shall wait *with great interest* for the debates which it must occasion within the walls of Congress. *It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this movement*, or the momentous character of the issues which are involved in the propositions which it contains. It is, at all events, an indication that the dawn of emancipation is not remote, and that the Government of the United States are prepared to carry out that great act of justice by wise and peaceful means.

[From the Liverpool Post, March 20.]

Mr. Lincoln has sent to Congress a message so startling, that it has almost suspended discussion at Washington, the different parties being afraid to meddle with it till they discover the tendency of public opinion. However it may be eventually received in America, there can be no doubt that it will have an incalculable effect in Europe, and that effect will be most favorable to the Northern cause. Hitherto, every European country has justified its leaning to the South, or its apathy towards the North, on the ground that the Federal Government was not honestly or heartily opposed to slavery. To that serious imputation the new message of President Lincoln *is a direct answer*, for he proposes a scheme which will "initiate"—that is the word he himself selects—the entire emancipation of the negroes.

Send No Freight that Way.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Let it be remembered, now and always, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that its Board of Directors by a large majority refused to require its employes to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Whatever lying excuses may be offered for this conduct, it is simply disloyal, and should be discountenanced by all loyal men. The miserable sycophants of a vulgar and barbarous aristocracy, still cling to their idolatry, and doat upon the incendiary scoundrels who blew up the bridge at Harper's Ferry, burnt the locomotives at Martinsburg, and tore up the track for twenty miles along the Potomac. Never in the history of the world were men so mean and presumptuous, so ignorant and devilish, as the conspirators engaged in the Southern rebellion, rewarded with devotion so abject and unqualified as that which the servile class of the whites bestow upon the traitors. The boasted devotion of the negro to his master, pales before the voluntary fawning slavery of the poor spirited white toward the negro driver.

Congress might probably pass a confiscation bill to enable the directors of that road to find other employment, and thus make room for loyal men who would make no objection to the oath of allegiance. Why not such a bill, for that road and all others?

Topography.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 23d ult. says:

"The topography of the country of the Tennessee River is very little understood, especially as regards the valley of the river. The landings of the Tennessee river, above the mouth to Pittsburgh, are peculiarly unfortunate for large settlements or towns on the bank. The great portion of the banks to these points are low, marshy, and subject to overflow. The high bluffs descending to the river merely furnish landings for freights, which are conveyed through high hills, ravines and different roads to the interior, where the plantations exist. Hence the want of great towns on this river; also the want of large settlements. From the unhealthy state of the climate in summer, ague and fever are very prevalent along the shores.

* * * "Corinth is a very important strategical point. It is situated in a hilly, semi-mountainous country—a branch of the Apalachian range which diverges from the Allegheny Mountains, and forms the mountains and gold-bearing regions of Georgia and Alabama. Here, also, is the junction of the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Charleston railroad companies, and forms the intact communication of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards, and which is very important to us, as it would be to the Yankees, were they ever masters of this point."

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We make the following extracts from the Norfolk *Day Book:*

HORRIBLE DEED.

The Norfolk *Day Book* states that a most horrible deed was committed recently by a widow lady of Appomattox county, Virginia, named Mrs. Sinclair, while laboring under a fit of derangement. Conceiving, as she said, that herself and little boy, aged about five years, would die in a short time from starvation, she carried the boy to an upper room of her house and hung him by the neck from a joist, and then attempted to cut her own throat with a razor. She, however, was prevented by the timely presence of some member of the household from taking her own life, but not until she disclosed it herself, was the hanging of her little boy made known—she making the request that some one should go up stairs and see if her boy had not been hanging long enough. Upon going up stairs, it was then found that the little boy had been hanging at least an hour, his feet a short distance from the floor, and that life was entirely extinct. The poor demented mother, it is said, appeared delighted when informed of the fate of her child, and only regretted that she had not succeeded in taking her own life.

AN INCIDENT IN TEXAS.

The New Orleans *Crescent* mentions the following incident:

The "Bell County Rebels," from Belton, Bell county, Texas, started for their rendezvous, Hempstead, some time ago, when one of their lieutenants, J. F. Hardin, a lawyer, resigned and returned to Belton. Several ladies of the place, incensed to see him strutting about the place in his uniform, got together a few days ago, and seizing him in public, stripped off his stripes, which they sent to his company, who rewarded them with a vote of thanks.

THE TEXAS WAY OF DRAFTING.

The counties of Parker, Palo, Pinto, Jack and Young, Texas, were requested to furnish one company of one hundred men for the frontier regiment. Parker was called on for twenty-five men, and one hundred were at the rendezvous, seventy-five of whom had to be drafted out to stay at home.—*Picayune.*

SALTPETRE.

The Petersburgh *Express* states that Dr. George Dowden is in Southwestern Virginia, engaged in stimulating and encouraging the manufacture of saltpetre with great success. He reports that a large amount can be obtained in that region.

LEAD.

This is a very scarce article in the Confederacy, and one which is much needed by the Government to make cartridges. We hope every householder will constitute himself a committee of one to ascertain and report how much lead there is about his premises which can conveniently be spared to the Government for the protection of his home. There are thousands and tens of thousands of pounds of lead in the Confederacy, which might very well be turned over to the Government, where it would perform efficient service.—*Petersburg Express.*

IN EARNEST.

The Sumter (Ala.) *Republican*, in noticing the action of planters to substitute grain for the cotton crop as the best war policy, states that Dr. Jarratt has instructed the overseer of his plantation, in Sumter county, not to plant any cotton whatever, but to plant one thousand two hundred acres in corn, potatoes, &c., to aid in supplying provisions for the South during the war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the planters in Mississippi are piling up their cotton ready for the fagot the moment the enemy advances. They are also sending their servants up the river to work on the fortifications, and they say they are ready to make any sacrifice the Government may require.

Major Charles Williams, cabinet maker, has been arrested in Fredericksburg, Va., and taken to Richmond on a charge of disloyalty.

The members of the Tennessee Legislature, in a card published in the Memphis papers, state that they never heard of, saw or signed a petition for the removal of Gen. A. S. Johnston.

The Executive Council of South Carolina has set apart $50,000 of the State funds to encourage and force forward the manufacture of salt.

The Tuscumbia *Constitution* has been shown samples of lead lately taken from mines in Lawrence county, nearly pure, and learns that any quantity has been found.

The Hon. Meredith P. Gentry passed through Augusta, Ga., on the 10th instant, en route to Richmond. He had been detained at home by illness.

The planters of the Southwest are responding liberally to the call of Gen. Beauregard for bells.

Both branches of the Arkansas Legislature met on the 5th instant. There were only five Senators and fifteen Representatives present.

Samuel Nichols, 3d Corporal of company A, 1st N. C. Artillery, has remitted to the Treasury Department a $50 Confederate note, "which he desires to present to the Government for carrying on the war."

Governor Harris is making great efforts to bring the Tennessee militia into the field. He will command them in person.

Joseph M. Freeman has been appointed keeper of the public standard of time for the Norfolk district.

The North Carolina papers are loud in their censures of Gen. L. O'B. Branch for his defeat at Newbern.

The *Day Book* denounces the absence of twenty-four members of the Virginia Senate from their seats at this time.

Wm. H. Pritchard, agent of the Southern Associated Press, died in Richmond on Monday.

The Greenville *Banner* says that the East Tennessee Unionists on Monday night last cut the telegraph wire a mile west of that place, carrying off three spans of the wires.

Captain David Frye, a North Carolina loyalist, accused last summer of bridge burning, is accused of having headed a raid into Greene county, and roughly treating the secessionists there, taking all the powder they could find, and other things.

The Memphis *Appeal* says that on Wednesday of last week, Yankee cavalry from Savannah, Tenn., succeeded in tearing up a portion of the track of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, near Purdy, but were driven off by the rebel pickets.

Governor Andrew Johnson has suppressed the publication of the Nashville *Daily Times*.

The Fredericksburg *Herald* says that the Confederate pickets in that quarter have captured large numbers of negroes endeavoring to make their way down to the banks of the Potomac, and sent them home again.

Dr. Burrows, superintendent of the Alabama Penitentiary, at Wetumpka, has been murdered by a convict.

Dr. W. S. Bell, chief of the Medical Department of the Confederate Army of the Mississippi, died at Memphis on the 15th.

A trial trip of the gunboats Morgan and Gaines, just built at Mobile, is pronounced satisfactory.

Clarke county, Miss., with a population of 11,000, is alleged to have eleven full companies in the field, and a twelfth nearly organized.

UNION FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The "Old North" State, which resisted Secession until she stood almost alone in her attachment to the Union, still manifests some signs of loyalty. Evidence to this effect, which cannot be questioned, is afforded by letters taken by our troops in the battle of Newbern. The following, evidently from some kind of a recruiting sergeant, is one of this description:

SANDY GROVE, N. C., March 6, 1862.—Col. VANCE—Dear Sir: I received your letter per Sergeant Murchison, and in reply say that I shall remain at home until the first of next week, and see what I can do for recruits. I shall attend the muster at Brook's Saturday, where I think I shall be able to obtain a good number. *Union feelings prevail to an alarming extent in this and surrounding neighborhoods—far stronger than in February last.*

"I wish to know where and when these recruits will have to report, and whether they are intended to fill up the ranks of the 'Chatham Boys,' or a new company.

"If you see proper to send the rolls and funds, as stated in your note, do so, and if I meet with no success, I can return them. Rest assured that I will do all in my power.

"Yours truly, H. E. ALBRIGHT."

Other letters, from female correspondents of rebel soldiers, show that the feeling of dissatisfaction at the continuance of the war is confined to no particular class. There is still hope for North Carolina. The spiritless manner in which they attempted to repel the Union forces at Newbern show that they have no heart for the cause.

EFFECT OF THE FEDERAL SUCCESS UPON SPAIN.

The New Orleans *Crescent* says that the news of the Federal victories by the last steamer has a most depressing influence on the Spaniards in Havana, who seem to regard the cause of the South as lost. The *Crescent* says that the Southerners have no fears, and feel satisfied that the next news will be of Federal defeats and glorious victorious.

THE POTOMAC ARMY VIEWED BY A SOUTHERN PAPER.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has an editorial upon the advance and return of the Federal army to Manassas, in which it describes the movement of our troops as the disorderly retreat of a rabble. It accuses our regiments of not having preserved their formation, and says that our men straggled along in a mingled crowd, weary, haggard and travel stained; many, unable to carry their knapsacks, had thrown them aside; and the whole force, says that paper, resembled the remains of an army which had sustained a great disaster in the field. On a leisurely march the men fall out in thousands and pile up their knapsacks and arms upon the wagons. When these fall they abandon them by the roadside. The regimental officers are inferior to the men, and utterly ignorant of their duties nor are the higher officers much better.

The same paper calls attention to the contrast in titles between the rebel and Union officers—brigades of the latter, for instance, at Bull Run, being commanded by Colonels, while in the South, a "*few months campaigning*," without an exploit perhaps, without a sight of the enemy, puts every horseback officer on the stretch for large promotion. Brigadier and Major Generals, terms that ought to sound almost awful in the camp, are made cheap by the eagerness, in some cases, doubtless, the indelicacy with which they are sought.

WAR AGAINST WHISKY.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of March 21 complains bitterly that drunkenness is frightfully on the increase in Virginia. It firmly denounces the officers and soldiers, but censures the civilians less harshly. Here is a portion of the *Day Book's* remarks:

WHISKY—WHISKY—WHISKY.—In the cars, at the shanties, at the groceries, in village taverns and city hotels—whisky. Officers with gold lace wound in astonishing involutions upon their arms, private soldiers in simple homespun, and civilians in broadcloth, all seem to drink whisky with persistent energy and perseverance. They drink it, too, in quantities which would astonish the nerves of a cast-iron lamp-post, and of a quality which would destroy the digestive organs of the ostrich. Truth is unpleasant to tell, but the public safety demands that the vice in question should be rebuked and reformed; for it is a fact which the press should neither palliate nor conceal, that whisky is no more akin to rye than rye is to coffee—whisky which is of the unadulterated tangle-foot chain lightning distillation, is guzzled down in a manner alike revolting to public decency and the general good.

MORE ABOUT WHISKY.

Since the passing of the law suppressing the distilling of whisky, says the Charleston *Mercury*, the whisky sellers are much disgusted. The closing of their shops puts not less than 500 able men upon the parish—excellent stuff "to fill up" the army. If we include all the barkeepers and attaches, the list will be swollen to 1,500.

SALARY OF CONFEDERATE CONGRESSMEN.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says:

Our Confederate legislators seem determined to take good care of number one. The bill fixing the pay of Senators and Representatives in Congress provides that each shall receive $3,000 per annum and traveling expenses at the rate of twenty cents per mile. It is a little fatter thing to be Congressman and talk "buncombe," than to be a soldier at $11 a month and fight the Yankees.

FLOYD AND PILLOW DENOUNCED BY THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

A correspondent of an Atlanta (Ga.) paper, speaking of Floyd and Pillow, says:

There is not a Southern paper but denounces Floyd and Pillow for running away and leaving their army at Fort Donelson to its fate. Their being at large is held as a burning reproach to them, and cannot possibly mitigate our scorn and indignation. Alas, poor people! With Floyd and Pillow in your ranks, your case is indeed a sad one, unless the Confederate Government can interfere for your protection.

Beauregard's Two Hundred Thousand Men.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Nashville on the 24th of March, gives the following figures of the forces under Beauregard concentrating at Corinth, Miss.:

"Braxton Bragg comes from his lonesome prison at Pensacola and Mobile Bay, bringing his well drilled if not well disciplined army of artillerists, to the number of thirty thousand. Evans, the Georgian, comes from Manassas with the flower of that army, who fought us last July, in numbers about forty thousand. Johnston, Albert Sidney, of Mormon and Bowling Green notoriety, with his army, which a short month since, fled in such a panic through this quiet city, has restored order to his command, and now comes to wipe out the dishonor of that flight with about twenty thousand men. Then comes Rev. Gen. Polk, marshalling his hell-hounds from Columbus and the river batteries, in all about thirty thousand. Then they have numerous other hosts from the various States of the Southwest."

This is probably the most huge of the several extravagant lies with which the rebels have intimidated our generals.

Miscellaneous.

FROM AUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
For Nett Cash Only.
100 Pieces Good all Wool De Laines For Two Shillings a Yard.
50 Pieces Fine Silk and Wool Challies FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
25 Pieces Extra Quality Lupins Bombazines FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
50 PIECES WIDE, HIGH LUSTRED Full Boiled BLACK SILKS, FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
SPRING STYLES PLAID SILKS FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
EXTRA HEAVY Double Faced Black and Colored Figured Silks FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Real French Ginghams for 1 Shilling.
CHOICE NEW STYLES Full Madder Calicoes for Ten Cents.
Black and White Checked Wool Valentias for One Shilling.
Fine Pure Linens for Two and Sixpence.
Pillow Case Linens for Three Shillings.
In fact our store is full of bargains in all kinds of Goods.
LARGE DAILY ARRIVALS OF GOODS FROM AUCTION, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.
Our entire stock is bought for nett cash at a large Discount from Regular Prices, making every piece of Goods in our stock a bargain.
NOW IN STOCK, all the latest novelties in SPRING CLOAKS, SAQUES AND MANTLES Of Silk and all fashionable materials. Also,
PATTERN CARDS Of High Novelties in Dress Goods, On board steamer HANSA, which will be in store in a few days.
W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street.
mh20-n640 3m

STORY ON SALES, PERKINS'S EDITION.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Law and Foreign Booksellers, 110 WASHINGTON ST.......BOSTON,
STORY ON THE LAW OF SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, with illustrations from the Foreign Law third edition, with large addition to the text and notes. By J. C. Perkins. 1 vol. 8vo. Also, recently published,
WASHBURN ON THE AMERICAN LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. 2 vols. 8vo.
STORY'S EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE, eighth edition, carefully revised, with extensive additions. By Isaac F. Redfield, LL.D. 2 vols. 8vo.
PARSONS'S ELEMENTS OF MERCANTILE LAW second edition, carefully revised and considerably enlarged. 1 vol. 8vo.
GRAY'S REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. Vol. 14.
HURD ON THE LAW OF FREEDOM AND BONDAGE IN THE UNITED STATES. 2 vols. 8vo.
ALSO, IN PRESS AND PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION
BENNETT AND HEARD'S DIGEST OF THE MASSACHUSETTS REPORTS, with references to the General Statutes. 2 vols. 8vo.
WHEATON'S ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, seventh edition, revised and brought down to the present time. By W. Beach Lawrence. 8vo.
BISHOP'S COMMENTARIES ON CRIMINAL PROCEDURE; or, The Law of Pleading Evidence and Practice in Criminal Cases. 2 vols. 8vo.
REDFIELD ON THE LAW OF WILLS, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS. 2 vols. 8vo.
QUINCY'S REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF JUDICATURE, in the Province of Massachusetts, from 1762 to 1771. 1 vol. 8vo.
UNITED STATES DIGEST FOR 1860. edited by George S. Hale, being vol. 14 of the Annual Digest.
AMES'S REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED in the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. Vol. 3.
GRAY'S REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Vol. 9.
ALLEN'S REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Vol. 2, nearly ready.
CASES RELATING TO THE LAW OF RAILWAYS. By Chauncy Smith and S. W. Bates, Esq. Vol. 3.
CURTIS ON THE LAW OF PATENTS. Third edition, revised and greatly enlarged. 8vo.
BLACKWELL ON THE POWER TO SELL LAND for the non-payment of Taxes assessed thereon. Second edition, enlarged. 8vo.
Messrs. L. B. & Co. have just issued a Catalogue of their publications which may be had gratis on application. ap1-n952-3t-T-Tas

SMALL FRUITS PAY. Now is the time to plant STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, GRAPES.
KIDDER & KNOX, Evanston, Ill.,
Have all the fine varieties suited to the climate, Plants furnished at prices to suit the times.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
GOSS & HOAG, 82 North Clark street, are agents for the sale of our fruits, and will RECEIVE orders for plants. ap3-p1-3t

AGENTS WANTED.
RICKARDS' MULTOMICROON, Containing JEWELRY, STATIONERY, RECIPES AND DESIGNS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
AGENTS CAN MAKE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PER CENT. in every City, Town or Village by engaging in THIS NEW ENTERPRISE.
☞ Send Stamp for a Circular.
S. C. RICKARDS, No. 102 Nassau street, New York.

SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND— More knowledge than you ever did before for the same cost. That illustrated circular giving particulars of a new French "article" [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

78 LAKE STREET.— GRAVES & IRVINE Are offering for Cash, HOOP SKIRTS At manufacturers prices; RUBBER ROUND COMBS By the gross, at the Agents price in New York; and have a full line of HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, GILT AND OTHER BUTTONS, Skirt Braids, Pins, Needles, Crochett Braids, Hair Nets, &c., &c., including a large assortment of Yankee Notions. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street. mh31-n611-1y

SPRING OF 1862.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
Davis, Sawyer & Co., 40 & 42 LAKE STREET,
Have in store and now receiving
300 Bales Domestics,
250 cases Prints,
200 " Staple Cotton Goods,
50 " Assort'd Dress Goods,
Comprising the most popular and desirable goods of the season, and the NEWEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES, PURCHASED FOR CASH under the recent depression of the Eastern Markets; all of which will be sold AT LOWER PRICES Than many similar goods, of OLDER STYLES, now offered in this and Eastern Markets.
Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly invited to examine our stock, and compare goods and prices, without regard to published quotations.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
Our firm in St. Louis is SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO. ap1-n952-3m

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE. 142 Lake Street, Chicago.
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO., of Boston, have established a Branch Store in this city for the purpose of conducting the Boot and Shoe business upon the Cash System, and are now opening a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes from their own factory, and from the most eminent factories in America, made from the best material of stock, and work of the highest order. After a practical experience of twenty-five years in the business, we feel justified in saying that our stock of Boots and Shoes, in regard to material, style, strength, fit and adaptation to the market cannot be excelled. We ask the indulgence of the citizens of this city and interior to an examination of our stock.
In the Ladies', Misses and Children's line are found—Satin Francais, English and French Lasting, and Heavy Serge Gaiters, Congress, Balmorals, Button Boots, Plain, Tipped and Full Trimmed Double Sole, Welted, Mock Welt, and Single Sole stitched and sewed. Glove, Pebble and Grained Calf, Kid, Goat and Morocco Balmorals and Congress, Laced Boots, and Highland Ties, Triple, Double and Single Soles, Stitched and Sewed.
Pegged and Nailed Kip, Calf, Buff, Grain Kid and Morocco, Enameled and Split Balmorals, Lace Boots, Congress, Polka, &c., &c.
Gents', Boys and Youths'
Stitched, Black Welts and Sewed French Calf Boots—single and double soles; Congress, Balmorals, Scotch Boots, Highland Ties, Oxfords, French Strapped Shoes, Wellingtons, &c., made from French Calf, Glove Calf, Kid, Goat, Pebble and Patent Leather Calf, Pegged Calf, Kip and Grain Pump, single and double sole Boots; Pegged Hunting, Cavalry and Sporting Boots, from 14 to 24 inch tops; Pegged Brogans, Plough Shoes, Hunting, Wellington, Scotch and Highland Boots, Oxfords, Balmorals and Strapped Shoes, &c., single and double soles, tipped and plain. And also of common goods, we have all styles for Jobbing, and with weekly receipts of fresh goods from our Store in Boston, we feel that we can offer Boots and Shoes to Merchants in the country, at such reduced prices as will secure a quick sale after an examination of our stock.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO., 142 Lake street, Chicago. 65 Pearl " Boston. ap1-n868-1m

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.
H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, (Up-Stairs,) Manufacturers and Jobbers of CLOTHING. And dealers in CLOTHS, Cassimeres Satinets, Cottonades, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., &c., Offer their stock at the very lowest market rates. [mh27-n852-1m]

Sewing Machines.



WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.
There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 1/0 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING-HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota. 186 and 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Circular may be had on application or by post. mh21-n676-1y-Tri

L. CORNELL & Co.'s Sewing Machines.
PRICES FROM $25 TO $80.
Taggart & Fair's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent.
All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches. Single Thread Stitch; Double Lock Stitch, (from two common spools;) Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) An experience of FIVE YEARS in the business and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, fully warrants us in saying that we have, by far, the best, stillest, most simple and reliable machines, taking ALL OF THESE STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that each in its place, is preferred by different parties. Ours is the only office where you can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the real merit of the different stitches, and have your choice, with privilege of exchanging. Different sizes will suit all parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are as large and heavy as Singer's, while they run lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth of the noise. We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and we Rent Sewing Machines by the week or month. A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. ☞ Read our Circulars before purchasing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 133 Lake Street, (up stairs.) Address L. CORNELL & CO. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill. [se27-'61-1y]

CHANDLER & FULLER'S $30 Thirty Dollar $30 SEWING MACHINE, Having the NEW ECCENTRIC FEED. Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest Double-Threaded Machine Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this. ☞ Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER, 105 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2584. de17-k799 4m

Arts and Sciences.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER, the Phrenologist from New York, on his return to the East, remains at the Sherman House, Room 21, TILL APRIL 8th ONLY. Glad to see his old patrons and tell new ones all about themselves and children, health, avocation, marriage and whatever concerns life and its interests. Embrace this last opportunity of obtaining this most valuable life aid, from its greatest living expounder. mh29-n769-1w

THE "YANKEE CARD WRITER," Introducer and Leader of Fashion, at SHERMAN HOUSE. Late styles Wedding, Visiting, Reception, Address and At Home Cards. A package written in fifteen minutes. Ladies call in Parlors. Samples sent to all parts of the Northwest on receipt of letter and four red stamps. ap1-n955-3t

Merchant Tailors.

H. BURWELL, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn street, Is now receiving a well assorted stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, for Spring Wear, which will be made up to order in the most approved style and at the lowest cash prices. H. BURWELL, No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn street. ap1-n943-3m

Wholesale Houses.

SPRING, 1862.
J. M. BEEBE & CO., 60 to 66 Franklin Street, BOSTON,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, LINENS, HOSIERY, SHAWLS, White Goods and Woolens, Together with a large and choice collection of British, French and Continental DRESS GOODS, Adapted to the wants of the Best Trade of the country.
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Per Bohemian, at Portland ... January [illegible]
" Hibernian, at Portland ... [illegible]
" Europa, at Boston ... [illegible]
" North American, at Portland ... [illegible]
" Anglo Saxon, at Portland ... [illegible]
" Nova Scotian, at Portland ... February [illegible]
" America, at Boston ... [illegible]
" Jura, at Portland ... [illegible]
367 Packages Foreign Dress Goods, IN GREAT VARIETY. Comprising the various new Fabrics and Novelties of the Season! FURTHER SHIPMENTS WILL FOLLOW BY SUCCEEDING STEAMERS. J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.
Linens, Housekeeping and White Goods! A complete assortment recently landed, from stocks purchased abroad under favorable circumstances. —ALSO— 18,000 American and Toilet Quilts. J. M. BEEBE & CO., BOSTON.
Hosiery, Haberdashery and Small Wares! Adapted to all classes of Trade, and in great variety. J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston. mh6-n814-1m

DRY GOODS For 1862. W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake Street, Have received NEW PRINTS in the best styles of English and American Printing, which we are selling uniformly for ONE SHILLING. Also, French Prints and Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, &c. AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. ALEXANDER'S KIDS, Hosiery, Gloves, Balmoral and other Skirts, in large stock. fe27-n70-2m

REMOVAL. FREEDMAN & GOODKIND Have Removed to 139 LAKE STREET, Where they are prepared to exhibit an entire fresh stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Comprising the various fabrics and novelties of the season in SPRING DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY AND MILLINERY GOODS. Also, a complete assortment of HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS, At very Low Prices. Our stock will be constantly replenished with the newest and choicest goods. FREEDMAN & GOODKIND, 139 Lake street. mh14-n497 1m

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 20 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. [illegible] Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake Street, Chicago, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE. Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. We are continually receiving from EASTERN MANUFACTURERS, Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at Auction to pay Advances, In lots to suit customers, every WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M. prompt, and at private sale during the week. mh6-n817-3m

REMOVAL. FIELD, BENEDICT & Co., HAVE REMOVED TO Nos. 34 & 36 Lake Street, CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE, Where they are now opening a large stock of New and Desirable Goods for MEN'S WEAR. They will be happy to have all their old customers as well as new ones, CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP. [fe7-k768-1y]

MARCH, 1862. BARRETT, KING & CO. Are prepared to offer to buyers of CLOTHING Their usual extensive assortment. We have many styles which we can sell at OLD PRICES!! NO. 27 LAKE STREET. mh23-n886-3m

SPRING 1862. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, WOOLENS, and a choice selection of DRESS GOODS. Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade. We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

FOX'S CRACKERS CONstantly on hand and delivered to any part of the city FREE OF CHARGE by KIRCHHOFF BROS., 127 and 129 North Clark street and 38 West Randolph. Post Office Box 1881.

Wholesale Houses.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, Straw Goods, Parasols, Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods, 35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Have now in store a large and desirable stock for Spring Trade which will be offered at Eastern Prices For CASH or approved short credit.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO, IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63 - LAKE STREET - 63.
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
2,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
2,500 bdls. SHEET IRON,
100 " RUSSIA IRON,
100 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
10,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
200 casks SHEET ZINC,
20 tons PIG TIN,
15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets. oc19-g818-1y

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO, 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales. [se27-'61-1y]

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS, 176 Lake street, Chicago. The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock and Prices of TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, BLOCK TIN, FENCE WIRE, JAPANNED TIN WARE, PRESSED TIN WARE, TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS, &C. &C. Prices in all cases guaranteed AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET. Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application. WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN. [ap21-1y]

GROCERIES.

G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 State Street, Chicago. We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES, CONSISTING IN PART OF Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Syrups, Rice, Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc. WHICH WE OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH, And to which the attention of all CLOSE CASH BUYERS IS INVITED. G. C. COOK & CO. G. C. COOK. F. FISCHER. T. W. COOK. L. SWORMSTEDT, JR. [mh5-n388-3m]

1862—Spring Trade.—1862.
CLOTHING. Martin & Brothers, HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE MARBLE WAREHOUSE, NO. 44 LAKE STREET, Where they are Receiving and Opening a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF Spring and Summer CLOTHING. TRADERS Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all. Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y. MARTIN & BROTHERS, No. 44 Lake Street. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. mh6-n819-3m

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., No. 238 Randolph Street, Manufacturers and Importers of CARRIAGE, SADDLE AND Harness Materials, And Dealers in CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES, Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather, HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c., &c. Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the Northwest. ☞ Orders promptly attended to.

SEASONABLE GOODS. BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 & 76 Lake Street, Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS. Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c. Together with a very full stock of FANCY NOTIONS. All sold at [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible] the cheapest and best Hair [illegible] No scrutiny can detect the [illegible]
[illegible] tant to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's [illegible]
[illegible] CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]
[illegible] R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor. [illegible] in Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD [illegible]
CATARRH! CATARRH!! [illegible] LYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, warranted to be a sure cure for [illegible] RH or COLD IN THE HEAD. [illegible] CATARRH IN THE NOSE. [illegible] 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St. Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4351, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible] W THYSELF! J. H. McCANN, [illegible] male Diseases, &c., [illegible] ations and Examinations Free of Charge. [illegible]
FRANKLIN CHAVETT'S [illegible] INE CORDIAL IS WARRANTED TO CURE [illegible]

Medicinal.

HELMBOLD'S [illegible] INE PREPARATIONS. [illegible] HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC. [illegible] H. T. HELMBOLD, [illegible] LORD & SMITH, [illegible] Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago, [illegible]
[illegible] NINGER'S OLD [illegible] NDON DOCK GIN. [illegible] IOUS TONIC STIMULANT [illegible]

Co-Partnerships.

[illegible] SOLUTION.—The Co Partnership [illegible]
[illegible] DFORD, MEREDITH & CO., [illegible]
[illegible] TICE.—The notice in this paper [illegible]
[illegible] SOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP [illegible]

Undertakers.

[illegible] RIGHT & McCLURE, [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods, Parasols,

Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,

25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Have now in store a large and desirable stock for Spring Trade which will be offered at

Eastern Prices

For CASH or approved short paper.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 - LAKE STREET - 62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

1,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
1,600 bdls. SHEET IRON,
" RUSSIA IRON,
" IMITATION RUSSIA,
" BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
casks SHEET ZINC,
tons PIG TIN,
lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
doz. AXES,
SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake streets.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,

176 Lake street, Chicago.

The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock and Prices of

TIN PLATE,	PRESSED TIN WARE,
SHEET IRON,	TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES,
COPPER,	
ZINC,	AGRICULTURAL IMPL'M'TS
BLACK TIN,	SHELF HARDWARE,
FENCE WIRE,	NAILS, &c., &c.
JAPANNED TIN WARE,	

Prices in all cases guaranteed

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET.

Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application.

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

GROCERIES.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.

We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Syrups, Rice, Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc.

WHICH WE OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,

And to which the attention of all

CLOSE CASH BUYERS

IS INVITED.

G. C. COOK & CO.

G. C. COOK. F. FISCHER. H. W. COOK. L. SWORMSTEDT, JR.

1862—Spring Trade.—1862

CLOTHING.

Martin & Brothers,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE

MARBLE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 44 LAKE STREET,

Where they are Receiving and Opening a

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING.

TRADERS

Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all.

Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y.

MARTIN & BROTHERS,

No. 44 Lake Street.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

No. 238 Randolph Street,

Manufacturers and Importers of

CARRIAGE, SADDLE

AND

Harness Materials,

And Dealers in

CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES,

Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather,

HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c., &c.

Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the North west.

Orders promptly attended to.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 & 76 Lake Street,

Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of

Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS,

Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.

Together with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTIONS,

All sold at lowest prices in consideration of the advance in the East.

Special Notices.

...the cheapest and best Hair ... Caps, Furs, &c., go to J. ... [illegible]

...tant to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills. [illegible]

CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]

...R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, 20 Cedar street, New York. In Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD...

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

...'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

...arranted to be a sure cure for

...H or COLD IN THE HEAD.

...CATARRH IN THE NOSE. [illegible]

...Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use with full and clear directions.

...16 Lake, Corner of Wells-St. Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4351, Chicago, Ill.

...W THYSELF!

J. H. McCANN,

...AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty ... [illegible]

...ale Diseases, &c., [illegible]

...tions and Examinations Free of Charge. [illegible]

FRANKLIN CHAVETT'S

...E CORDIAL is WARRANTED TO CURE ... [illegible]

Medicinal.

HELMBOLD'S

...INE PREPARATIONS.

...HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC. ...TIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY ...ASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, ...L, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM ...Y DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE. ...ITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c. [illegible]

...OLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. ...T. HELMBOLD, ...CAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. ...SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, ...Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago. ...BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Helmbold's—Take no other.

...NINGER'S OLD

...DON DOCK GIN.

...OUS TONIC STIMULANT

...Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, [illegible]

Co-Partnerships.

...OLUTION.—The Co Partnership heretofore existing between Bedford, Meredith ... this day dissolved by limitation ... G. T. BEDFORD, D. MEREDITH, JESSE RUSSELL.

...FORD, MEREDITH & CO., ...IVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

...ICE.—The notice in this paper ... [illegible]

...OLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. ... [illegible] ... IGNATZ HERZOG. ANTON HERZOG. [illegible]

Undertakers.

...IGHT & McCLURE, [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS.

We will pay the Highest Market Price for

Chicago City and Illinois Bonds,

G. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, 65 Lake st., corner of Dearborn.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

Having leased the office recently occupied by the Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co., are prepared to do a general Banking, Exchange and Collection Business. Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.

LAND WARRANTS.—The highest price paid for Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip.

ALL SIZES FOR SALE.

E. W. MORSE, Land Agent, Office of Ruxton & Co., Bankers, [illegible] corner of Lake, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box [illegible]

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

CORNER OF LAKE AND LASALLE ST. CHICAGO, ... ILLINOIS.

Transacts a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. CHAPIN, President.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

HAVING ESTABLISHED AN

AGENCY AT CHICAGO,

Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making

ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,

Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.

Particular attention devoted to Western business. Western References—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker,

NO. 40 CLARK STREET.

Buys all Uncurrent Money, Premium Funds and Specie, at better rates than the published "Bank Note Quotations." Prompt attention given to Collections, and all business entrusted to him.

RUXTON & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, Telegraph Building, S. E. corner of Clark and Lake streets. Buy and sell New York Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money. Highest price paid for Illinois and Wisconsin discredited currency. Prompt attention given to collections and all business entrusted to us.

HENRY A. STONE & SON,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 50 Wall Street, New York.

(NEAR OFFICE.)

Government, Railroad and Bank Stocks bought and sold at the Brokers' Board exclusively on commission. U. S. Treasury Notes bought and sold. Business paper negotiated and advances made. Sterling and French Exchange sold, and Letters of Credit obtained for parties going abroad. Interest allowed on Deposits. Refer to Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, W. B. Gurnee, Esq., James Clapp, Esq.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL .... $500,000.

HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
D. R. HOLT, Cashier.
L. J. GAGE, Assistant Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trusts from

Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.

Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

DIRECTORS:

J. H. Dunham,	James Goodwin,	Henry Farnam,
John H. Foster,	D. R. Holt,	...
F. D. Fox,	W. L. Doggett,	...
F. B. Cooley,	C. H. McCormick,	T. D. Gilbert,
	S. A. Smith.	

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON,

Bankers & Brokers,

50 Exchange Place, N. Y.

Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes Bought and Sold on Commission. Advances made on Securities for sale in New York. Interest allowed on Current Balances. Dividends Collected, &c., &c. CHAS. A. MEIGS, Formerly Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, New York. CHAS. H. MEIGS.

THE BILLS OF THE

Bank of Clifton, Canada,

Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 54 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—The genuine bills are red tinted—vignette St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

England, France, Germany, Switzerland,

And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall.) NEW YORK, Oct. 22d, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittances. The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made. I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply other large or small amounts. Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill. J. T. VAN VLECK.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. E. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 29th day of May, A. D. 1861. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Money to Loan.

MONEY FOR FARMERS.—We will loan Money to Farmers in Illinois who live on their farms, and within 200 miles of Chicago, on

FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS TIME,

Notes to be payable in Chicago, and secured by Trust Deed or Mortgage.

Parties wishing to borrow can apply by letter to the undersigned, stating the amount wanted, the location of their farm, number of acres and a full description of their improvements. Address L. B. OTIS & CO., No. 47 Clark street, Chicago.

We also loan on improved and unimproved Real Estate in Chicago and Cook county.

$6.000 TO LOAN FOR three or five years,

ON CITY PROPERTY.

Apply to J. L. LEE, 32 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

TO LOAN.—Money to Loan on Unincumbered Real Estate, within one hundred miles of Chicago, in sums of one thousand dollars and less. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 38 Dearborn street, room No. 8.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter.

CARD.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER,

Physicians for Diseases of the

Throat, Lungs & Heart.

Office in Chicago, 76 Clark street, Office in New York, 27 East Twelfth street.

Hours for Consultation from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NOTE.—The office in Chicago is under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER. Drs. R. & J. Hunter have for many years confined their whole attention to affections of the Respiratory Organs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption &c. The systematic treatment of these diseases by inhaling the medicines directly into the lungs ... [illegible] Those who are unable to visit Chicago, and are yet desirous of consulting, can do so by letter.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862.

MATTERS AT WINCHESTER.

Various Items Relative to the Recent Battle.

THE "CONTRABANDS."

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

WINCHESTER, March 29, 1862.

As in some of the battles of the Crimean war, there are instances, especially among the rebels, where more than one man has been hit by the same ball—the projectile passing entirely through the body of one man and killing or wounding the next behind him. We saw one instance in which a ball shattered the arm of a soldier and then killed his file-closer. Very few injuries are reported by shells, and still fewer by bayonets. Of bullet wounds there is every variety—Enfield, Minie, musket and rifle balls of all descriptions, from the pea or squirrel rifle, to the heaviest bore, and buck shot. The most terrible appear to be the Enfield rifle ball, which tears out holes large enough to put a silver dollar in, smashing bones like straws. The effect of these bullets is well seen on the trees where the rebel right wing was stationed. These are cut and gashed as if storms of grape and canister had been poured into them, stems as thick as a man's wrist, having been severed by a single ball. Our fire at this battle shows a terrible precision, almost unheard of. A belt of scars and splinters is marked upon the thicket, ranging from an extreme hight of seven feet to within half a yard of the ground, most of the shots being about breast high.

On that portion of the ground defended by the stone wall, of the men who fell by our fire nearly all were hit in the head, and in the majority of cases instantly killed; a few pools of blood show where some poor fellow, severely wounded, slowly ebbed his life away. There must be something demoralizing in the fact of soldiers seeking shelter, or how is it that, with all the advantages of cover, men run in so many instances when the position is threatened? Very few of the rebels awaited the shock when our gallant regiments, dashing up the open field, advanced to the charge. One or two were bayoneted, stooping beside the wall to cap and cock their pieces for another shot. And in one case the impetuosity of one soldier carried him inside a rebel's guard, where, as he could not use his musket, they took to fisticuffs, the rebel striking out with his fist, receiving a scientific blow in return, and then becoming a prisoner to his opponent. Although much broken by the charge, the enemy did not give up the fight, but continued to fire at the victorious lines of the patriots from every stone and fence. When the wall was cleared of its defenders, two pieces of cannon, hitherto masked, opened on Tyler's brigade, but were soon captured.

In this fight the colors of the 14th Indiana received 28 balls, and had two bearers shot. The 5th Ohio suffered more severely still, having five of its color bearers struck down.

The men captured emitted a strong smell of whisky, which it is said was given in large quantities to increase the courage of the chivalry. This was all very well during the first part of the engagement, when the artillery had it all to itself; but like that of Bob Acres, this Dutch courage oozed out at the fingers' ends at close quarters. If it were needed, this fight settles the question of courage entirely in the favor of the Union men.

It is generally believed that Jackson's force is too badly demoralized and scattered to ever be got together in anything like its former numbers. The cavalry and artillery covered the retreat. Ashby, however, much he may be considered responsible by his officers for their defeat, is, notwithstanding, a brave fellow—a model cavalry officer. His coolness is unsurpassed; every one knows him, conspicuous on his white horse, and nearly every one takes a shot at him; he is never hurried, and takes no more notice of the bullets flying around than if they were so many gnats. The well-trained, blooded horses of which his command is mounted are much coveted by our own cavalry, who, however, have not had so many chances of coming to close quarters as they desire. Although carrying sabres, Ashby's men seldom use them, but stand behind their horses, or sit in the saddle, firing their rifles, occasionally scouring across the country, taking fences and ditches, and shouting like mad men. In the matter of noise, nothing can equal the wild hurrah of the Ohio boys, when they first attacked the secesh. The latter did the shrieking to an alarming extent, especially when they thought there were signs of wavering on our side; but in the charge, a change came over the rebels, and the Buckeye hurrah was a roar which could be heard for miles.

In one place a boot with a human leg in it was found, upright on the ground, where its owner had stood, and a portion of a finger was seen also sticking to a tree, where it had been blown from a human hand. This was near where the 84th Pennsylvania regiment lost its colonel, by the terrible storm of musketry which the rebels delivered from their cover, but which had no power to check the victorious advance of our columns. In this battle, many of the officers used muskets and rifles by the side of their own men. Although this is somewhat opposed to the strict rules of tactics, the example seems not to have been lost upon the soldiers.

Among those who went over the field next day was a Baltimore secessionist, who selected as the most agreeable trophy of the combat a small tree—from which he manufactured a cane—stained with bloody finger-marks made by a brother rebel. The cane he proposed to carry to his native place, to delight the eyes of his sympathising friends, regardless of the joke which a Massachusetts boy made, to the effect that he was slow in following the example of the Confeds., who had cut their sticks some time before.

When the troops first entered Winchester the people kept very quiet and secluded; their rampant secessionism was robbed of its expressive features. Soldiers that entered the few places remaining open were given the articles they wanted without money. This did not last long; finding themselves unmolested, some of the boldest spirits made their appearance on the street to scowl at the military bands parading up and down, and sneer at the tired soldiers. At the hotels and stores scrip of all degrees of baseness was forced upon those in need of change. If any grumbled they were sancily informed that it was good enough for Winchester (which is very true), and would buy anything in the place. In view of this state of affairs, Gen. Shields had an order read to the regiments of his division forbidding them to take the Southern rags, and subsequently the natives have refused to circulate any but their own corporation paper, showing a dawning of reason which argues well, and proves that they still possess some of the attributes of the white race.

The negroes, as usual, seem to understand matters with tolerable clearness. One of them speaking of freed slaves and the worthlessness their lives generally exhibited after receiving their freedom, proved how almost impossible it is for a free man to prosper, where it is made the principle to brand him as a vagabond, lower in society than the slave, from whom work is withheld, and from whom is expected nothing but sloth and hen-roost robberies; for which peculiarities, if they should be punished, it is assumed they will burn haystacks and barns. On the other hand, if a free man prospers and sets too good an example of the results of freedom before the eyes of the slaves, an opportunity is soon found to accuse him of something for which he can be sold into slavery again, that being the favorite mode of punishing free negroes for any attempt to rise above the level of beasts of burden. It was this man's opinion that the slaves would do much more work on the footing of free laborers, and take a pride in emulating the better qualities of the white race, and this man, whose argument was delivered with clear-headedness, was black—and had been repressed since his birth, by the weight of Southern slave rule. One of the most touching scenes in the hospital was the kindness and delicacy with which some colored women approach the patients. There was a quadroon woman in one of the rooms of the Union House, her large eyes brim full of tears, with tender care and nimble fingers, assisting the dressing of wounds, with such success that the unfortunates stretched upon the floor seemed to become much easier directly. Behind her came a white woman—perhaps her mistress—with a tray holding refreshment. Her feelings were, no doubt, as deep, but they lacked the expression of the colored woman's, whose face, full of sweet sympathies, looked almost angelic in that chamber of horrors.

The Slavery Question in Tennessee.

The Nashville correspondent of the *World* writes a very interesting letter about the remarkable speech which Mr. Etheridge gave at Nashville a few days ago to a crowded audience. We make the following extracts:

"But the huge thing of the speech was its declaration, in this proud slave capital, that whenever the question arose, the Constitution or slavery, slavery must go down—that every negro would be liberated. He declared emphatically that slavery would never be allowed to embarrass the United States Government or to protract the war.

These sentiments were announced explicitly and emphatically, and were received with as much enthusiasm as they could have been in Boston. I turned to a gentleman by my side, with the old remark, 'the world moves.' And so it does.

Mr. Etheridge also said that this war had made more abolitionists than all the thirty years of anti-slavery agitation, and that slavery could never have the security it once had in this country. With the whole civilized world against it, the Government of the United States had sheltered and protected it.

He said slavery was much more easily defended as a *permissive* than as an aggressive thing. You have got to live in the Union with your slaves if you will, without them if you must.

He specified the nations of the earth that had abolished it. He proved it an outlaw. These points were put and pressed with fine force and frankness that amazed me, accustomed as I have been to the public reserve and caution on this question of questions in the southern country during all my life.

Etheridge is a slaveholder. So are hundreds of others in this State who breathe freely and talk frankly on this importunate Banquo's ghost of negro bondage.

If this war is protracted, exclaimed Mr. Etheridge, then confiscation and emancipation! And slaveholders shook him by the hand afterward and said, amen. I have heard and seen enough here to convince me that Tennessee is beyond any border State on the slavery question, unless it be Delaware. I have been told by large slaveowners that they would be mightily glad to get rid of the institution. They spoke in praise of President Lincoln's late message. They are in favor of its experiment. One gentleman said: 'I was born among slaves; I was nursed by them, brought up with them, and have always owned them; but I confess to you that I am thoroughly sick of the whole institution. When this army came I called my negroes together and said: 'If you have any notion of leaving me, I have only one request to make: leave me altogether and forever; stop nowhere within my reach. If you turn up around here, I'll take you back and flog you; if you get out of my sight, I'll not stir a step after you.' Sir,' he continued, 'the owner is the slave in the border States. Free white labor is the best for all concerned.'

Union expressing my surprise at such sentiments, I was told they were nothing unusual in this State.

While such are the words that come up to us from genuine Union men of Tennessee, how many men are there in the North who are so timid or so blindly devoted to slavery that they dare not speak like the manly Etheridge? He is not afraid to proclaim in the very capital of a slave State that if the contest reduces itself to one between the Union and slavery, then the latter must go down here as it has gone in so many lands.

NOTES AT WASHINGTON.

Fremont, Banks and the President.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

General Fremont's friends are magnifying his "Mountain Department" in their joy at his re-instatement in command. But the uninterested public cannot yet see its extraordinary opportunities. Really, the re-appointment is no more than an experiment of the Administration—it is the granting of a second chance to win distinction, and will be made great only by himself. There is a great desire, of course, among most of the old Republicans that Fremont should retrieve himself; many believe he will do so, and wring the Lieutenant Generalship—the military prize of the war—from both General Halleck and General McClellan, now the chief rivals for the greatest personal glory, but others are more doubtful, and believe that he is indebted rather to his anti-slavery proclamation than his military management of the campaign in Missouri, for the popular favor which has extorted from the Administration this grant of a new command. Of his prowess, of his industry, of his attachment to country and to principle, of his ability to fire men with the enthusiasm which burns his own heart, I have no doubt; but that he will be more successful as the leader of an expedition than the commander of a department—as an explorer than a statesman—seems as yet likely to be the verdict of contemporary and of history.

Gen. Banks was at the Capital a few days ago to receive instructions in regard to occupying with his division the front at Manassas. He is in good health and spirits—ready for opportunity, but able and willing to wait if thereby he can serve also. It is the finest test of character—that of patient waiting, while to others are given place and opportunity. Gen. Banks describes his experience with the contrabands as involving no embarrassment; as his division moved forward into Virginia, the fugitives moved forward out on either side of his column; and when professed slave owners came to his camp for runaways, he convinced them readily enough that an exploration of the forces and strength of an army advancing into an enemy's country was what could never be properly granted to any stranger.

Nobody is making reputation faster and surer now than President Lincoln. When Congress assembled he was at a discount in both branches, and many of his old political friends treated him with marked neglect and discourtesy. Now all are hastening to do him reverence. His integrity, his wisdom, his caution, his strength as a man and a statesman, are warmly admitted on all hands; and he has, more than any other man in the nation, the respect and confidence of Congress and people, conservatives and radicals, the army and civilians. He does not move fast; but he moves strong and sure.

How the Rebel Steamer Merrimac (Virginia) is to be Sunk.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

In the debate in the Senate, on the Stevens's floating battery, Senator Pomeroy of Kansas expressed his opinion that it will soon be demonstrated that any wooden vessel, any large ocean steamer, for instance, can run down such a battery as the Virginia and sink her. He said if he was captain of the Minnesota he would lighten her, except in the stern, and put her at her highest speed, and run her upon the Virginia and sink her. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says on the same subject:

"If the Minnesota, or any other vessel of the same size, should run bows on with a speed of twelve knots an hour, striking the Merrimac on her broadside, she would sink her. As, for instance, in 1859, the ship Columbian, 500 tons, lying at Damon's wharf, Charleston, parted her bow hawser, and swinging with the tide ran bows on against Charleston bridge, and cut it through. In 1848, the ship Eli Whitney, of 400 tons, coming up the harbor, with her three topsails set, run three-quarters of her length into the end of Long Wharf. In 1850, a ship going up the Docks in Liverpool became unmanageable and run into the stone pier-head, moving the stones some twelve or thirteen feet, and doing but comparatively little damage to the ship. We believe there is tact and skill enough in our navy to dispose of the Merrimac if she ventures out of Norfolk."

These sagacious and prophetic hints are getting common, and since half the people hereabouts already know what the project to be tried in Hampton Roads is, and the rebels are unquestionably well informed on the subject, there can be no harm in printing the fact that the ocean steamers Vanderbilt and Arago have been armed with strong iron prows, and are now awaiting the appearance of the Virginia to try upon her the experiment suggested. It is also stated that their upper works are protected by a covering of cotton bales, which are more impervious to cannon balls than iron. The experiment will be a novel and exciting one, and if it shall turn out that iron-clad vessels can thus be destroyed by vessels of superior speed and momentum, new and important elements will be introduced into the calculation of the value of mailed ships of war. The Virginia is undoubtedly ready to come out, and if she does not soon appear, it will indicate that the rebels have lost confidence in her impregnability.

NOW OPENING

LARGE LOTS OF

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

Shirt Bosoms, Linen Collars,

CORSETS! HOOP SKIRTS!

Hosiery, Gloves and

Under Garments, Trimmings, &c.

ALL FRESH, DESIRABLE AND CHEAP.

To our SKIRTS and CORSETS we particularly request the attention of the Ladies.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION of City Dealers to the following well-known brands of

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

White Winter Wheat Flour.

Which we have in store and offer to the trade in quantities to suit.

100 bbls Pearl Mills.
100 bbls Centralia Mills.
100 bbls Central City do.
200 bbls People's do (Dongola.)
300 bbls Romine do.
50 bbls Ashley do.
50 bbls Carbondale do.
100 bbls Marion County do (Salem.)
100 bbls Walnut Hill.

HOBBS, OLIPHANT & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

215 S. WATER ST.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED. KENTUCKY ORCHARD GRASS SEED. RED TOP. Just received, and for sale in quantities to suit, by HOBBS, OLIPHANT & CO, Commission Merchants, 215 South Water street.

2,000 lbs. PURE MAPLE SUGAR

Just received and for sale in quantities to suit by

HOBBS, OLIPHANT & CO,

215 South Water street.

P. PEUGEOT,

MANUFACTURER OF

WILLOW CABS, CHILDREN'S GIGS, AND CARRIAGES,

to be had only at

Peugeot's Great Variety Store

108 Lake Street.

Also on hand a large assortment of

MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 15th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Sub. Dep't with ... head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1,3[illegible] pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the government may require.

Cattle will be required under this contract soon after the contract is closed. Heifers and bulls not wanted.

A bond, with good and satisfactory security, will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guarantees.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.

Bids to be directed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

FORM OF GUARANTEE:

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities. This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.

No. 44 Water Street, New York,

OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,

COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths. ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages. HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam, and Wet Drop, in pipes, and ... RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands. WHISKY—Mahan's Irish and Ramsay's Scotch. WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock and ... OIL—Fine Bordeaux ... ALSO—RYE AND BOURBON WHISKY—Direct from Distillers.

PATENT BRICK MACHINE!!

THE LOMBARD BRICK MACHINE

Has been for the last summer in successful operation and has proved itself capable of making ... [illegible] ... DANIEL LOMBARD. ... [illegible]

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASEN, 31 North Clark street, and ... P. O. Box ...

Paper Hangings.

E. G. L. FAXON,

CASH JOBBING HOUSE,

NOW OPENING

For Spring Trade,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

BORDERS,

DECORATIONS,

CURTAIN PAPERS,

(ALL COLORS.)

FIGURED PAPER SHADES,

Common and Gilt.

TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

OIL AND DRY

CAMBRIC WINDOW SHADES,

Fixtures,

TRIMMINGS, ETC.,

At the lowest cash prices.

PEDLARS SUPPLIED.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 Lake Street,

P. O. BOX 3624.

DRAKE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.

No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS

Manufacturing Company,

DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,

—FOR—

Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS,

With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.

Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,

And Machinery of all description.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

P. W. GATES, President,

CHICAGO, ILL.

N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

Wooden & Willow Ware.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

WILLOW CABS,

Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,

PEG TOPS, MARBLES AND ALLIES,

And a large and varied stock of

YANKEE NOTIONS,

To which the attention of SUTLERS is respectfully solicited. Our SPRING STOCK is now open and very complete. REMEMBER WE ARE AT

138 LAKE STREET,

Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Children's Spring Gigs.
" Willow Cabs.
" ... Cabs.
" Willow Cradles.
" Willow Chairs.

I sell better goods at lower figures than can be found in this or any other market in the western country.

NATHANIEL WHITE,

95 SOUTH WATER STREET.

Piano Fortes.

H. WORCESTER'S

Improved Piano Fortes.

MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOMS,

Fourteenth St., cor. Third Avenue,

NEW YORK CITY.

FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE INSTRUMENTS manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In DURABILITY, STRENGTH and DELICACY OF TONE AND TOUCH, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE and RELIABILITY in every respect.

The above instruments can be seen at

ROOT & CADY'S,

95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

GENT'S DRESS HATS,

SPRING STYLES,

FOR

1862,

JUST OUT.

Embracing all points necessary to a genteel appearance, and all the details and elegancies which impart finish, comfort and durability. J. A. SMITH & CO., 113 Lake street.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,

No. 113 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, AUSTIN & CO., 167 South Water-st., Chicago. E. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 22 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Water Filters.

WATER FILTERS.

A WELL TRIED ARTICLE AT 135 LAKE STREET.

THOMAS GEORGE, AGENT.

Dealer in Stoves, Cooking Ranges, Warm Air Furnaces, Tin and Japan Ware, 135 LAKE street, corner of Franklin street. REPAIRING AND JOBBING DONE TO ORDER.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf.

172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Yerbury, ... South Clark street. ... Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods ... Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing ... Post Office ... [illegible]

Business Cards.

WESTERN PATENT AGENCY.

COBURN & MARSH,

CHICAGO .... ILLINOIS.

Office No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. ... [illegible]

AGENCY FOR PENSION AND BOUNTY CLAIMS.—T. B. Fitch, ... ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW. ... [illegible] ... Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets. REFER TO—Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of Interior; Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. John Wilson, Hon. W. C. Goudy, ... [illegible]

J. P. CLARKSON. LAMBERT TREE.

CLARKSON & TREE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

No. 5 Portland Block.

CENTRAL WESTERN

War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of

WILLSON & MERRIAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

59 CLARK STREET .... CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SOL. M. WILLSON. JOS. W. MERRIAM.

BELL & GREEN'S NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY OF WASHINGTON CITY—Have established an office at 120 Lake street, Chicago, for the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, Claims due to contractors, Horses or any property used or destroyed in the service of the U. S. Army. Address P. O. Box 2827, Chicago, Ills. References, Hon. A. Lincoln, President United States; Hon. ... Tod, Governor of Ohio; Hon. Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, HEIRS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

People's Pension and Bounty Money Office,

(See our advertisement in Weekly Tribune.)

SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

95 Lake street, (corner Dearborn,) rooms 12 and 13 Entrance on Dearborn street.

In response to the imperative demands of our brave and patriotic soldiery of the Northwest, we have established a Central Office for the Collection of Pensions, Bounty Money, Arrears of Pay, and all other claims growing out of the present war. The largely increased number of such business has demonstrated the necessity of some General Central Office for the collection of soldiers' claims with

Economy, Fidelity and Despatch.

We have facilities for making collections unequalled by any other House in the country, for these reasons: We have an Unabridged Compilation of all the United States Statutes on these subjects, together with all Federal decisions thereon since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. One of our firm has had fifteen years experience in the business, and will now reside permanently in Washington for the prosecution of our clients' claims. This will virtually ensure success and also enable us to make returns to our clients immediately. We employ no outside Attorneys at Washington, but do the work of prosecuting and collecting claims all within our own firm, hence our clients have to pay but

ONE FEE,

And that a reasonable one. Special attention will be given by us to claims heretofore disallowed at Washington; also to claims on Commissary and Quartermaster Department. We also recover pay for Horses lost, died or killed in the service.

To REGIMENTS:—We are now ready to negotiate with entire Regiments or fractions thereof, for the collection of the entire amount of their Bounties, which will be due at the close of the war. The benefit of an application now is, that by so doing these claims can (at the close of the war) be got before the Departments to be audited prior to the hundreds of thousands that will then be filed. All evidence, blank forms, documents, &c., furnished free by us. Soldiers and officers who would wish to provide for their families in case they fall victims to the casualties of war, may write and employ us (and they are requested to notify their friends at home of the fact) to collect their bounty and back pay, then should they die or be killed in the service, the bounty becoming immediately due, will be collected and transmitted to their families. Should the party so employing us survive, the bounty will be collected at the close of the war and remitted to him.

All returns are made to our clients in gold. Claims forwarded to Washington every morning. Liberal arrangements made with claim agents in the country. We wish to employ one agent in every county in the Western States. No charges unless claims recovered.

To our agents we will send lists of killed, wounded and deceased soldiers from their vicinity, and will keep them advised of all new laws and decisions relating to claims. ... Address, SNYDER, COOK & CO., Office, 95 Lake street, corner Dearborn, rooms 12 & 13, ... Post Office Box 3860.

CARR BROTHERS,

JNO. D. M. CARR. S. DUPUYTREN CARR.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

AND BRANCH HOUSE OF

"The National Claim Agency"

Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.,

Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.

Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.

NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.

Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O. Box 3001.

REFER to Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven, Esq.; ... Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins; Messrs. Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.

THE

"Washington War-Claim Agency"

Have established an office at 100 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., for the collection of all CLAIMS against the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, growing out of the PRESENT WAR. ... [illegible]

PRINCIPAL AGENTS AT WASHINGTON,

For PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, and claims of CONTRACTORS from the COMMISSARY and QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENTS, &c., &c., and collected

Cheaper and Sooner than by any other means.

N. B.—Liberal arrangements made with Claim Collectors in the country.

Address, H. M. SHEPARD, 100 Washington street, Chicago.

CLAIMS ON THE UNITED STATES.—The undersigned are engaged in the Collection of Claims on the several Departments of the United States Government, especially those on the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, and all claims requiring an act of Congress. They will also attend to procuring Bounty Lands, Soldiers' and Widows' Pensions and Soldiers' Back Pay. Mr. Dorman will reside at Washington City, and may be consulted or addressed at the office of Messrs. Waite & Towne, 100 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. All may depend on the utmost promptness in collecting and remitting.

O. M. DORMAN. C. C. CLARKE.

REFERENCES:—Hon. S. Foot, Vt.; Hon. Ira Harris, N. Y.; Hon. E. Cowan, Pa.; Hon. J. M. Howard, Mich.; Hon. L. Trumbull, Ill.; Hon. I. N. Arnold, Ill.; Hon. B. F. Bradley, Mich.; Hon. Thomas Drummond, Chicago; Hon. John M. Wilson, Chicago; ... Waite & Towne, Chicago; John L. Scripps, ...

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. $100.00 bounty is now due the heirs of deceased soldiers and officers. ... Office No. 69 South Clark street. Post Office Box 3615, Chicago, Ill.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of

BEEF AND PORK.

Tallow Chandlers and Melters. Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds. Office 77 Kinzie street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport.

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description,

Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING,

No. 196 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE HIMROD.—Manufacturer of

STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.

Office and Foundry, 136 and 138 South Canal street.

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT.

No. 48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

Segars.

CORBIN & CO.

COR BINS OWN

SEGARS.

Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco.

For sale at Wholesale and Retail at

NO. 66 CLARK STREET

Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

To the Ladies.

TO THE LADIES.—Something New.

COVENTRY CAMBRIC

FRILLING OR RUFFLINGS.

This material is made precisely like a ribbon, of the finest cambric, in lengths of twelve yards, without a seam ... [illegible] ... imported direct from England by SUTTON & BURKITT, ... Lasalle street.

Insurance.

OFFICE CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

February ..., 1862.

Annual Statement for the year ending February ..., 1862, submitted to the Stockholders at their annual meeting, held on the ... of March, 1862. [illegible]

Capital Stock	[illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

ASSETS: [illegible]

Claims for losses, due or not due ... [illegible]

We, the undersigned, a Special Committee, appointed for the purpose, have examined the foregoing statement and assets of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, and find the same correct in amount and detail. ... S. A. SMITH. Committee.

DIVIDEND FOR 1861.—A Scrip Dividend in the

Republic Fire Ins. Co.,

OF NEW YORK,

Is now ready for delivery at our office. HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents, Southeast cor. Clark and South Water.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

INSURE

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

In the following Insurance Companies:

HOME, of New York.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CITIZENS, of New York.

UNITY, of London.

And other responsible Companies.

Life Risks taken in the

MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

Office 150 South Water Street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

NEW YORK BRANCH OF THE

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

January, - - - 1862.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$53,650 57
Cash in hands of agents	87,997 15
Call Loans	87,997 20
Real Estate, unencumbered	115,000 00
Bonds of City of Rochester, N. Y., 6s	14,000 00
" " Buffalo, "	20,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 6s	20,000 00
" " " 73-10	20,000 00
First Liens on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned	647,389 00
Due for premiums	5,616 05
All other securities	28,000 00
Total	$1,094,750 92

LIABILITIES.

Losses waiting proof	$18,640 00
N. B.—Total paid up Capital and accumulated surplus of the Company	$6,299,130 00

Losses always paid WITHOUT GRACE, and without deduction of INTEREST.

HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agts., S. E. Cor. CLARK & S. WATER STS.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.

OFFICE, ROOM NO. 7 LOOMIS BLOCK.

No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.

Capital, ... $200,000.

DIRECTORS:

Benj. Lombard,	M. D. Gilman,	Geo. W. Gage,
...	...	...
James W. Stone,	Josiah Lombard,	Daniel Sharp,
T. H. L. Stevens,	...	Isaac G. Lombard,
J. O. Hoyt,	Chas. Chandler,	Thomas Harlow.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Sheffield Nursery.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY,

Cor. Racine-st. and Clybourne ave., Chicago, Ill.

M. LEWIS, Proprietor.

I have for sale low for cash a fine stock of

EVERGREENS, SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VERBENAS, FUCHIAS, GERANIUMS, &c.

Also, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, &c., which persons about to purchase, would do well to examine before buying elsewhere.

BOQUETS of the choicest flowers furnished to order. Send for Catalogue, and then come to the Nursery and make your own selections, seeing what you buy.

The Division street and Clybourne avenue Cars, on the North Chicago City Railway, run to within a mile of our place every half hour. P. O. Box 2827. M. LEWIS.

Rubber Goods.

RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,

Capes, Ponchos and Havelocks,

RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINS,

Rubber and Leather

BELTING,

HOSE, PACKING, &c.

JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 115 Randolph street.

Hard Rubber Truss.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER

TRUSS.

MANUFACTURED UNDER RIGGS & GOODYEAR'S PATENT.

This Truss is having a success in curing Hernia or Rupture before unknown in the history of Trusses. Unlike ALL others ever used in the following respects: IT WILL NEVER RUST, (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body), NOR BREAK, CHAFE, GALL OR BLISTER. WILL NOT SLIP OR MOVE FROM PLACE, does not PRESS or INJURE THE CORD, never becomes FILTHY, and is always CLEAN AND AS GOOD AS NEW. They have been used by over 3,000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within the past two years and have never failed to give satisfaction in all cases of the worst form. References can be given of cases CURED in this city of thirty years standing, which are well known to some of the most eminent Surgeons in the West, and it is universally acknowledged by all as the only reliable Truss in use. Dr. Seeley having had many years experience in the application and fitting of Trusses will guarantee this instrument in every respect to be as represented, and the same Truss can be made very stiff or limber (as the case may require.) I am daily receiving orders for this instrument from all sections of the Northwest, and can safely assure the public that it is rapidly superceding all other Trusses in use. Persons wishing this instrument can be fitted by sending size in inches around hips in lieu of Rupture to Dr. J. B. SEELEY, 128 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, to whom all orders must be addressed. Pamphlet sent on receipt of stamp. P. O. Box 4898.

Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS.—The place to procure the very best article is at

STATIONERS' HALL,

No. 140 Lake Street,

Where our shelves are filled with goods manufactured under our own personal direction, of choice materials and workmanship. As a test of superiority we exhibit

FOUR SILVER MEDALS,

One of which was awarded by the

American Institute of New York,

FOR THE BEST WORK EVEN IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS

Of every description, SINGLY or in SETTS, made to order, of any desired style of

RULING, PRINTING AND BINDING,

At short notice and lowest living prices.

F. MUNSON, Manufacturing Stationer, No. 140 Lake street.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. ... [illegible]

At the lowest N. York Prices.

Post Office Box 3664.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

REVOLVERS of all kinds.

OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C.,

Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY, 138 Lake street.

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE,

DETROIT.

This Hotel is now open for the accommodation of guests. Its location, on Jefferson avenue and Randolph street, with a front of over 100 feet on each street, is the most airy and pleasant in the city, and convenient to all the Railroads. ... [illegible] ... J. & A. R. TABER, PROPRIETORS.

Educational.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.—The next term of this institution will begin on Monday, April 7th, and close on Wednesday, July 2d.

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Nos. 109 & 111 Cass street, corner of Erie street. ... [illegible] ... Dr. W. M. REYNOLDS, formerly a President of Pennsylvania College ... [illegible]

The following gentlemen form the Board of Trustees ... Hon. W. B. Ogden, President; Geo. F. Bailey, Esq., Vice President; ... [illegible]

Circulars containing course of instruction, terms of tuition, &c. can be obtained by application at the Seminary, Nos. 109 and 111 Cass street.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Summer Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next. For Circulars and all desirable information address the undersigned. Lake Forest, March, 1862. E. DICKINSON.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 23d Semi-Annual Session

On April 3d, 1862,

With a patronage undiminished by the War. It adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction peculiar advantages for appropriate Gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for Circulars.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, Ill., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses on Sept. 19th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent apparatus, both regular and scientific courses, the best school buildings in the West ... GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMPANY ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 300 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars, D. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6148. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,

(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)

SHOW CASE

MANUFACTURER,

NO. 83 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box 4866.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white. Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat. Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet. Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality. Extra Spring Wheat Flour. Delivered to any part of the city. Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1862. Tuthill King, Wilson C. Davis, Human Kingsbury, William B. Rogers, ... Marshall and Elijah Barr—In Chancery.

Affidavit having been made that neither Wilson C. Davis, Human Kingsbury and Valentine H. Marshall, three of the defendants above named, can be found upon due inquiry, so that process can be served upon them, and said affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said ... that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the ... day of March, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of June next, (1862) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Wilson C. Davis, Human Kingsbury and Valentine H. Marshall, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, ... of Cook county, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, ... and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOS. B. CARTER, Clerk.

WILLIAMS, WOODBRIDGE & GRANT, Comp's Sol's.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1862. William T. Burgess vs. Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the first day of April, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said William T. Burgess, and against the estate of the said Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham, for the sum of ... Hundred Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said William T. Burgess, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. THOS. B. CARTER, Clerk.

WM. T. BURGESS, in proper.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, April Term, A. D. 1862. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company vs. Union Manufacturing Company.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Union Manufacturing Company that two writs of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and against the estate of the said Union Manufacturing Company, for the sum of six thousand, eight hundred and 75-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriffs of Cook and Kane Counties, which said writs have been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Union Manufacturing Company, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plt'f's Att'ys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John Zimmerman and Jacob Bergman, of the City of Cook and State of Illinois, did, on the 8th day of Aug., A. D. 1857, make, execute and deliver to the undersigned, a Deed of Trust of the lots of land and premises hereinafter mentioned, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes in said deed described, made by the said Zimmerman and Bergman, all of even date with said deed, one for the sum of five hundred and fourteen dollars ($514), payable one year after its date; one for the sum of four hundred and ... dollars ..., payable two years after its date; ... [illegible] ... and whereas, default has been made in the payment of ... said notes, principal and interest, ... Now, therefore, by virtue of said Trust Deed, and for the purposes therein expressed, I shall, on Monday, the first day of April, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the north front door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, ... sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, ... being Lots two (2) and three (3) in the Subdivision of the southwest quarter (¼) of Section seven (7), Township thirty-eight (38), north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, ... and all right and equity of redemption of the said John Zimmerman and Bergman, their heirs and assigns. GEORGE W. LAY, Jr., Trustee.

J. P. CLARKSON, Attorney. Chicago, March ..., 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County—April Term, 1862. ... vs. James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Ralph W. Hill, Seth G. Haywood, Hiram Beers and Elanson Wheeler—In Chancery. [illegible] ... WM. M. CHURCH, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, A. D. 1862—Osborn R. Keith, Albert E. Faxon ... vs. George Orist.—Attachment. [illegible] ... THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Comp's Sol's.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] ... C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, ... and INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, March 26th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, ... [illegible] ... S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME!—On and after SUNDAY, February ..., 1862, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets. [illegible]

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN ... [illegible]

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. [illegible] ... J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible] ... JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at ... [illegible]

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains and baggage checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at ... P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the west, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,

355 Miles Double Track,

(with its connections)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities,)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburgh for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (350 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. [illegible] ... H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. [illegible] ... ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: [illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO

AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

[illegible] ... CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. [illegible] ... E. H. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ Beautiful residences and valuable business property may be found advertised in another column for sale at Bryan Hall Real Estate Office.

CONCERT.—There will be an Exhibition Concert at Metropolitan Hall, on Thursday Evening, April 8th, for the benefit of the Olivet Baptist Church. Admission, only fifteen cents.

☞ The complimentary benefit announced for last evening, to be given to G. Mirasole, was postponed on account of the bad weather. It will take place next Monday evening, April 7th.

SUCH IS FAME.—To have one's name misspelt in a dispatch, is Byron's idea of fame, and precisely this happened in our last issue to Capt. A. N. Frisbie of the Turner Rifles in Col. Julius White's regiment, which regiment took part in the battle of Pea Ridge.

☞ Jewett & Co.—Grocery Auction House—56 Dearborn street, sell at 10 o'clock A. M., 100 bags apples, 25,000 lbs. hams, 200 boxes starch, 100 bbls. cranberries, 50 boxes candles, 100 bbls. molasses, beans, cider. Also 50 bbls. liquors.

"COME GENTLE SPRING!"—The last few days of "etherial mildness" remind us forcibly of ice creams, soda water and mint juleps. We wonder if Buck & Raynor's "snow-flakes and cream syrups" are in course of preparation.

FIRES.—Two alarms of fire were rung last evening at 9 o'clock. One was occasioned by the burning of a small barn, the property of a widow woman, located on Aberdeen street, near Williams street. Loss $40.

The second was caused by the burning of a hay stack on the Archer Road, South Division.

BOYS FOR THE WEST.—Yesterday morning Mr. McKeever, Superintendent of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, arrived in this city with thirty boys, from that institution, aged from nine to sixteen years. A good home has already been provided for each one of these little fellows, in Lasalle county, most of them having been apprenticed to farmers in the country. They left for Mendota last night, in charge of Mr. Olds, the Western agent of the home institution.

BRYAN HALL—HERMANN.—Two performances will be given to-day. The first will be a grand Prestidigitatorial Matinee at half-past two o'clock, for the accommodation of Ladies and children—the latter half price. In the evening at 8 o'clock, Hermann will give his wonderful inaugural programme, and Madam Hermann and Signor Dubreul will appear in a grand Operatic Concert. The houses are nightly crowded with the *elite* and fashion of our city, and the entire entertainments are pronounced by all to be the most perfect success ever given here.

CHICAGO BOYS IN U. S. A.—Company G, 18th Infantry, U. S. army, is composed exclusively of picked men, most of them young men from among our own citizens. Captain John A. Thompson, ex-City Attorney, who has exchanged the forum for the field, has achieved results in recruiting his command, denied to most officers of the regular army. We doubt if in the history of the war thus far it can be shown that a company of regulars has been brought together in an equally brief period of time. It has already reached the minimum complement, and will soon be in service, as indeed the first battalion have already left for Columbus. The opportunity for honorable service is one worthy the attention of our patriotic young men, especially now that recruiting in the volunteer regiments is at an end. The attractions of the regular service are the best outfit, and arms, and sure promotion proportioned to merit. We call attention to Captain Thompson's card in another column.

FATAL RESULT OF A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, the 27th ult., as Mr. Franc Roodzen, a Hollander, in trade at Calumet Station, was at Thompson's baking establishment on Randolph street, purchasing some crackers and other supplies, he accidentally fell through a scuttle in the sidewalk, carelessly left open, went through, struck heavily upon some old iron piled in the cellar beneath, and was seriously wounded internally. He was taken up insensible, and removed to the house of Mr. Fabrez, a friend of his on the West Side, where an examination by a surgeon revealed a rupture of the bladder, a crushing in of the pubes, and other external and internal wounds, rendering his sufferings most acute, and leaving little if any chance for his recovery. He died from his injuries, having suffered death over and again, in most excruciating agony, at 2 P. M. on Thursday of the present week.

The deceased was twenty-three years of age, unmarried, much respected by his acquaintances and reputed a thoroughly honest and sober man.

AN UNFAITHFUL COUPLE.—Some time about the first of March last, a man by the name of Andrew Jansen, a Norwegian, came to this city from Indiana, ostensibly for the purpose of purchasing a house and lot, having in view the removal here of his wife and three children, as soon as he had secured a home for them. He did not return to Michigan City as promptly as expected, and his wife, becoming frightened at his long absence, packed up her furniture—her other property having been previously disposed of by the absentee—and came to Chicago in search of her truant husband. She had not for a moment harbored the thought that he was unfaithful to her. She was at the West Side Police Station yesterday, making grievous complaint of her forlorn condition. It seems that, instead of devoting his time and money to the purchase of a home for the family, Mr. Jansen had cultivated the acquaintance of a Mrs. Gunderson, who had a husband and two blooming children of her own. This he did without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Gunderson. About the beginning of last month, this latter-named gentleman came home one evening to supper and found his hearthstone deserted. Mrs. Gunderson, Mr. Jansen, the two children of Mr. Gunderson and $300 in cash had all flown, whither he knew not. He was, of course, broken-hearted. Presently came to the city Mrs. Jansen and her three children, in search of Mr. Jansen. He has not yet been found, but is reported to have been heard from as a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he and his associate and her family are quartered.

Mr. Gunderson was coolly advised by the Captain of Police to fret no more about his runaway spouse, and to join fortunes with Mrs. Jansen; but he whimpered, made up a wry face and sobbed out: "I vants mine own frow; and was shall der do mit no swi-huntred tallers?" This was more than the Captain could answer, and he sent the disconsolate widow and the disconsonate widower away. Whether Gunderson will recover his wife and children and $300, and Mrs. Jansen her husband and her home that was-to-be, in Chicago, remains to be solved by the future.

Officers of the Board of Trade.

A special meeting of the members of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a corps of officers for the ensuing year, to be canvassed at the annual election to take place on Monday next. The following regular ticket was nominated:

President—C. T. Wheeler.
First Vice President—Asa Dow.
Second Vice President—John L. Hancock.
Directors—B. P. Hutchinson, A. E. Neely, A. M. Wright, L. D. Norton, C. H. Crosby.

The ballot for candidates for the Presidency of the Board was quite spirited, Charles H. Walker coming within barely two votes of receiving the nomination. The prominent candidates at the ensuing election will be Messrs. C. T. Wheeler and Charles H. Walker, either of which gentlemen would fill the chair with honor, both having the proper tact, discretion, administrative and business qualifications.

Our Wholesale Business.

Our leading wholesale houses are doing a large [trade] this spring, and with a class of customers who have, many of them, formerly traded [at] St. Louis. North and West the commercial [st]ar of empire takes its way, and Chicago [se]ems to get a large share of its light. Last [we]ek, we learn, there was quite a sensation in [th]e New York market, from the fact that one [of] our leading wholesale houses bought the [en]tire stock on hand of one of the largest [pr]int works, for cash, which of itself will give [an] idea of the extent of the demand made [up]on this city for goods.

Any one who has been in the mammoth [es]tablishment of Cooley, Farwell & Co., dur[in]g the past week, will not be at a loss to [im]agine where that lot of prints are coming [to]. There are dozens of other houses, in all [lin]es of goods, in our city, all of which are [do]ing an extensive trade, indicating that our [me]rchants, as a whole, are alive to the position they occupy, and are determined to meet [the] demands made upon them, creditably to [the]mselves and to our city.

Annual Meeting of the Western Agency of the American Tract Society, Boston.

The second annual meeting of the Western Tract Agency, was held Thursday afternoon in the First Baptist Church in this city. The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, Rev. G. S. F. Savage, and Rev. W. W. Evarts was appointed Chairman. The records of the last annual meeting having been read, the reports of the Treasurer, Tuthill King, Esq., and of the Committee of the Agency, were read by the Secretary.

From these reports it appears that, "notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassments occasioned by the war, there has been a gratifying advance the past year in the contributions of the churches to the Agency. The receipts for the year, from all sources, have been $6,290.93—of which $1,820 was a grant from the American Tract Society, Boston, for colportage, and for the army in the West.

This does not include the collections from this field, sent directly to the Societies at Boston and Cincinnati; nor the sales from the Depository, by Messrs. Church, Goodman and Kenney, which latter are over $1,800.

The expenditures have been $5,950.97, leaving a balance of assets on hand to the value of $339.96. These are mostly army publications, which the Secretary will take with him this week, to distribute in the camps and hospitals in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, &c.

A general Depository has been established with Messrs. Church, Goodman and Kenney, No. 51 Lasalle street, where a full assortment of all the books, tracts and publications of the American Tract Society, Boston, and the American Religious Tract and Book Society, are kept.

In order to meet the urgent demand for publications in the army, the agency here has reduced the number of its Colportors to four. The extracts from their reports which were given, indicate that a good work has been done by them. They visited nearly four thousand families; held or addressed over one hundred meetings, and in addition to their sales donated to the destitute over 250,000 pages of books and tracts.

A good work has also been done by voluntary colportage.

The most important and hopeful work of the Agency has been in the army. The report gave full details of this work, and embraced a large number of letters of thrilling interest, from chaplains and others in the army, who had been furnished with publications for gratuitous distribution among the soldiers.

The admirable series of soldiers' books, tracts and periodicals prepared by the American Tract Society, Boston, furnished the Agency with the material needed for its work; and that society which has distributed nearly twenty millions pages in the army, at the east and south, generously duplicated for the Western army the amount contributed to the Agency for this work. As a result, over two million pages of reading matter have been distributed in our Western army by the Agency. These have gone into nearly one hundred regiments from Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Kentucky; also into the hospitals at Chicago, Cairo, Springfield, St. Louis, Mound City, Paducah, Jefferson City and Ironton; and among the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas and Springfield.

The Secretary has visited many of the camps and personally distributed these publications, which have always been received with great eagerness. He has had the cordial co-operation of chaplains and pious men in the several regiments, and been furnished with abundant testimony to the usefulness of this work, in the reformation of the vicious, the conversion of the impenitent, and the edification and comfort of christians. There are now over 200,000 soldiers in the field of the agency, and all that is needed to greatly enlarge this benevolent work is the necessary funds. President Lincoln, the Secretary of War, and our leading generals, have given their cordial sanction to this work, and afford every facility for its performance. The Boston society have agreed to donate still more bountifully of their publications for our Western soldiers. And it is hoped that the friends in the West of our noble volunteers, who are hazarding not only life and health in this righteous cause, but morals and piety also, will contribute generously to aid in giving them an abundant supply of good reading.

That part of the report which refers to the relations of the Agency to the American Tract Society, Boston, and the American Religious Tract and Book Society, Cincinnati, was taken up, and after discussion referred to Rev. W. W. Patton, Rev. A. J. Joslyn, and Rev. R. Patterson, to prepare a series of resolutions. The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Western Tract Agency has acted on this field in behalf of the American Tract Society, and the American Religious Tract and Book Society, Cincinnati; and

WHEREAS, The latter Society has, by formal vote, discontinued its connection with the Agency; and

WHEREAS, A proposition has been received from the American Tract Society, Boston, looking to a more intimate union with this Agency; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the temporary organization hitherto existing for the tract work on this field should give place to a more permanent arrangement; therefore

Resolved, That the Western Tract Agency, retaining its present organization, accepts the proposition for a closer union with the American Tract Society of Boston, and consents hereby to become auxiliary to that body, with the understanding that that society shall be responsible for the salary of our Secretary and the support of our colportage work, and that the supervision of the tract work in this field be left with the Agency, all the funds raised by the Agency being transmitted to the Society at Boston, and embraced in their report.

Resolved, That the Committee of the Agency be empowered to perfect an arrangement with the American Tract Society, on the above basis.

The following persons were appointed the Committee of the Agency for the ensuing year:

Philo Carpenter, Esq., Tuthill King, Esq., J. S. Pollard, Rev. J. Col. Henry Smith, Rev. J. A. Smith, D.D., Rev. R. Patterson, Rev. E. C. Bartlett, D.D., Rev. J. M. Ferris.

Rev. G. S. F. Savage was re-appointed Secretary; Tuthill King, Esq., Treasurer, and E. S. Wells, Esq., Auditor.

In the evening a large audience having assembled at half past seven o'clock, the public exercises commenced by the reading of copious extracts from the annual report by the Secretary. Then came earnest and interesting addresses by Rev. Robert Patterson, Rev. W. W. Patton, followed by several clerical and lay members of the various churches. The meeting was prolonged until nearly nine o'clock when it was dismissed with a benediction.

Camp Douglas Matters.

Yesterday morning about eighty more secesh prisoners were brought in, having, like those who arrived last week, been discharged from the St. Louis hospitals. They were sent up by order of Gen. Halleck.

Byron Wilcox, one of the soldiers belonging to the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, whose leg was so badly fractured by the late accident on the C. & N. W. R. R., was yesterday obliged to submit to amputation. This was deemed necessary in order to save his life. He is now doing well.

On Thursday, two of the rebel prisoners who had, the night previous, managed to escape from camp, were retaken, near Calumet, and brought back to their quarters. A party of gentlemen from this city, consisting of Messrs. Jauncy, Butts, Cutting, and Alderman McDonald, were out hunting—not for secesher, but only for smaller game—when they suddenly came upon the two fugitives, whose grotesque costume and Dixiefied appearance, generally, at once betrayed their antecedents. Of course our delighted sportsmen immediately "bagged" the game, and came home with the conviction that their hunting expedition had not been altogether in vain.

Three deaths have occurred in camp since our last report. They are as follows:

April 3d:
George Hammett, Co. B, 7th Texas.
S. J. Talley, Co. D, 7th Texas.
H. Stratton, Co. C, 3d Ala.

Previously reported	152
Reported to-day	3
Total to date	155

Last Wednesday Colonel Mulligan was the recipient of a beautiful pair of shoulder-straps from H. R. Caberey, with the compliments of the donor. The following is the Colonel's letter of reply:

MY DEAR SIR: I received your eagles and compliments this morning. I have to thank you warmly for this kind and thoughtful attention. The straps are the admiration of the camp. I have seen nothing to match them. Hoping that, in their wearing, I may meet the approval of yourself and other good citizens,
I am, faithfully, JAS. A. MULLIGAN.
To R. H. CABEREY.

The eagle is of solid silver, with a golden shield upon its breast. The border of the straps is of heavy gold. It is a beautiful and appropriate gift, and is much admired by all who have seen it.

PHOENIX'S BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement in this morning's issue, of F. K. Phoenix, the proprietor of the Bloomington Nursery. This gentleman has been a long time in the business, has much experience in pomological subjects and is surrounded with all the materials for a first class Nursery. His grounds contain one hundred and forty acres and he keeps on hand a supply of apple, pear, and cherry trees, currant, gooseberry, raspberry, and strawberry shrubs, cuttings and plants, as well as a variety of evergreens and ornamental shrubbery, all of which are sold reasonably low.

A HOME FOR GENERAL SIGEL.

Enthusiastic Meeting of German Citizens.

The Sigel meeting, called for Thursday evening by the Chicago Laborer's Association, was well attended. The meeting was organized by electing Henry Greenebaum President, and Mr. Schmitz Secretary. Dr. Ernst Schmidt explained, in a lengthy speech, that the presentation of a sword to General Sigel was not a sufficient mark of esteem, but that the German Americans ought to furnish, by national subscription, an independent station for General Sigel, if they would do justice to themselves and to their devoted and eminent General.

The Doctor was followed by Messrs. Wm. Rapp, Edward Schlæger and Theodore Hielscher, who coincided fully with the views expressed by Dr. Schmidt. The following resolutions, presented by Doctor Ernst Schmidt, were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Gen. Sigel has our heartfelt sympathy, our acknowledgments for, and due appreciation of his noble deeds; that as German citizens it is our duty to publicly acknowledge his services; that this can best be accomplished by securing for him a permanent homestead.

Resolved, That for this purpose a general subscription be opened throughout the United States.

Resolved, That this homestead shall be located in that State which shall contribute to this object the most liberally.

Resolved, That the balance of the fund so furnished shall be presented to him personally, in a proper manner.

Resolved, That instead of presenting a sword of honor, richly adorned by precious jewels, let a sword of the purest steel be manufactured, by a competent and skillful German artisan, with which to fight the battles of freedom, and on its blade let there be engraven these words: "The German Americans to their Champion."

To these resolutions Edward Schlæger, Esq., added the following, which were received with acclamation and also adopted:

Resolved, That an Agitation Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to induce the organization of similar committees in all proper places for a German National Subscription for the German General, Franz Sigel.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be printed in all the English papers.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Dr. Schmidt, Caspar Butz, Theodore Hielscher, Edward Schlæger and Heinrich Greenebaum, said Committee.

The following gentlemen offered their services as collectors of subscriptions:

2d Ward—Julius Rosenthal.
3d Ward—M. Heinrich, Francis Hocken, Francis E. Frank, Leonhard Lamperts, Charles Kappmeyer, Christian Sanderhoff.
5th Ward—Theodore Hielscher, George Muller, Charles Engelhard.
6th Ward—Jacob Erhard, E. S. Salomon, Gottfried Kunze.
7th Ward—Fidel Schland, Heinrich Binder, F. Becker, J. C. Kersten.
8th Ward—George Schneider, C. Lanenstein.
10th Ward—John Riplinger.

As these subscription-committees ought to be speedily organized, it is desirable that more gentlemen interest themselves in this matter than are numbered in the present committee for collection. In regard to the respective gifts, there is no amount fixed, but every one ought to contribute freely, proportionally to his means.

The Agitation Committee will have subscription lists printed without delay and have the same circulated by their members.

The beautiful and noble work has commenced with vigor.

Continuation of the Colby Investigation Case.

The Common Council met again last night to pursue the Colby Investigation. The following members were in their seats: Aldermen Colby, Botsford, Hoyt, Joy, Myers, Foss, Cobb, Hubbard, Prindiville, White, Perkins, McDonald, Comisky.

Ald. Hubbard took the Chair. Mr. Ayer, counsel for the prosecution, said that inasmuch as a portion of the testimony given by Mr. Elias Shipman on Monday evening, cast some serious aspersions on his own character as an attorney, it was but just that he should have the privilege of explaining, under oath, the matter elicited from said witness. This was objected to by Mr. Van Buren, the opposing attorney, and a sharp debate ensued. The Chair ruled that it was proper for Mr. Ayer to make the explanation. Ald. McDonald appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the Council voted to sustain. Mr. Ayer was then allowed to proceed with his explanation, and was cross-examined by Mr. Van Buren. It was here stated that several witnesses who had been subpœned, refused to attend the Council meetings, until their witness fees were advanced. Ald. Hoyt moved that unless such witnesses appear when summoned, the Council should at once proceed to attach them. The motion was carried. A number of witnesses were then examined, but nothing was elicited that had not already been developed in previous examinations.

Thus this remarkable "investigation" is "dragging its slow length along," through almost interminable labyrinths of dry statistics and circumstantial testimony, and the end apparently as far away as when the affair at first engaged the attention of the Council.

Annual Meeting of the Chicago Medical Society.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Medical Society was held last evening at the apartments of Dr. Hatch, Larmon Block, the attendance, from various causes, being rather limited. What was lacking in numbers, however, was more than supplied by the energy and industry of the medical gentlemen present. Little business of importance or interest to the unprofessional reader was transacted. The following officers were duly elected for the current year:

President—S. Wickersham, M. D.
Vice President—G. C. Paoli, M. D.
Secretary and Treasurer—E. L. Holmes, M. D.

The following gentlemen were selected as delegates from the City Society to the State Medical Society, which is to convene at Jacksonville on the second Tuesday in June next:

Orren Smith, M. D. — S. Wickersham, M. D.
Thomas Bevan, M. D. — E. L. Holmes, M. D.

FREIGHTS REDUCED.—On Monday next, April 7th, the rates of freight will be reduced by the Erie Railway, between New York and Chicago, as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
N. Y. to Chicago, all rail	149	117	85	50
steam on Lake Erie	134	105	77	43
N. York to Chicago, steam around the lakes	100	78	60	35

Funny Endorsement.

The *Post* is out for Gerrymander Fuller for Mayor, and offers the following as one of the reasons for supporting him:

It is true that he apportioned Cook county in a manner that was *startling to most people* who think beauty is only to be found in straight lines and well-established landmarks, but it is no impeachment of Mr. Fuller's intelligence, which it may explain away the charge of attempted political gerrymandering, to say that Mr. Fuller, *nor any other human being, can cypher out the political complexion, population or extent in square miles of any one* of the many legislative districts proposed by him. We therefore suggest Mr. Fuller as a candidate for Mayor.

A Card of Thanks.

Mr. J. C. Shepley and family desire to express their heartfelt thanks to their numerous friends whose sympathies and kind attentions were so generously bestowed upon them, in their late domestic bereavement by the death of their soldier son. The kindly feelings of warm hearted friends were manifested, not only in gentle words, but by the most carefully arranged details relating to the conveyance of Captain Shepley's remains to this city, and their interment in the "silent city of the dead." All the funeral arrangements were planned and executed in a manner that evinced the most assiduous attention on the part of those having the matter in charge, as well as a proper discrimination in reference to the solemnities of such an occasion. And while the parents and other relatives of the deceased feel deeply grateful to all their friends, it will not be invidious to mention, as especially worthy of gratitude and praise, Captains Bridges and Guthrie, of the 19th Illinois regiment; Captain Brandt, of the Ellsworth Zouaves; Major Moore, of the Irish Brigade; Adjutant Floyd, Adjutant Bradley, Lieutenants Madison and Young. Nor will the services performed by Rev. Dr. Pratt ever fail to awaken feelings of tenderest regard.

That the kind soldiers and citizens, one and all, who have acted so nobly, may ever enjoy the richest of Heaven's blessings, is the earnest prayer of those who now mourn the loss of a beloved son.

J. C. SHEPLEY,
MRS. J. C. SHEPLEY.

Chicago, April 5, 1862.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 10—A. G. Green vs Swigley and Crawford; called up by the plaintiff's attorney; defendants defaulted and damages waived by plaintiff, and judgment for cost against defendants. —Kirk vs Hamilton; Court having fully considered the case, found issue for defendant. Judgment.

In the matter of John Brass, Sr., application for the body of John Brass, Jr.—*habeas corpus*—return was made to the writ, by Col. Cameron producing the body of John Brass, Jr., together with the cause of detention &c. After a partial examination the matter was postponed, for further hearing, until Monday morning next.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Judge Manierre.*—No. 363—Benjamin Wing et al. vs. Franklin M. Hale et. al.; suit dismissed at plaintiffs' costs, the plaintiff to have and retain the property, as per stipulation on file. No. 144—Lambert Bollerett, et al. vs James M. Bryant, et. al; bill of exceptions filed. Defendants pray for an appeal. No. 201—Chancery, Ira Foote vs John A. Bigelow, et. al.; motion by E. S. Smith, that his name be entered upon the records as solicitor for complainant, and for leave to take the depositions of Charles Pierce, et. al., to be used in evidence on the trial of said cause.

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 96 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. ch81-ly

☞ The Social of Martine's Chicago Dancing Academy (corner of Clark and Monroe streets, are held every Tuesday and Saturday evenings. ap2-8t

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-lm1-ly

Bloomington Nursery, McLean Co., Illinois.

The proprietor of this largest Western nursery, containing 140 acres, offers of the best quality and at lowest figures

1,000,000 APPLE TREES, 3 to 12¢c, 10¢, $1 to $16.
5,000 DWARF APPLE, $8 to $10, $3 to $1 $1 doz.
20,000 PEAR, Dwarf and Standard, 1 to 6 years, 12c to $1 each.
5,000 CHERRY, largely of Early Richmond, 20 to 50c.
20,000 CURRANT, 50c to $1.50 per doz.
20,000 GOOSEBERRY, fine 2 year bearing, 10c per doz, 100 $3.
20,000 BLACK and RASPBERRIES, mostly 75c doz.
200,000 WILSON'S and other Strawberries, mostly $1 per 100.
20,000 GRAPES, of 30 sorts. Delaware, 50c to $1.50. Catawba, Clinton, Isabella, $2 to $6 per 100.
10,000 RHUBARB, best sorts, 5 to 15c.
400,000 APPLE ROOT GRAFTS, $8 per 1,000.
500,000 OSAGE ORANGE, $2.50, or $20 per 10,000, Privet, 50c per 100. CUTTINGS, Quince, Poplars, Osiers, Willows, including White or Powder Willow, 50c per 100.
100,000 EVERGREENS, 6 inches to 15 feet, perfectly acclimated.
100,000 SHADE AND TIMBER TREES. SILVER MAPLE, 1 year, $1 per 100. BOX ELDER, or Ash Leaved Maple, 1 yr, $1.50 100; also, larger sizes. BIRCHES, Am. and Eur. White; also, Black and Yellow—with Chestnuts, Catalpas, Magnolias, Elms, Mountain Ash, Tulip Trees, Willows, Poplars, &c., &c. WEEPING TREES, Shrubs, Vines and Creepers.
300 sorts of ROSES, PEONIES, PHLOXES, Chrysanthemums, GLADIOLUS, over 50 sorts. DAHLIAS, over 150 sorts, from our 1½ acres last fall; the very best display we ever saw.
VERBENAS, over 100 sorts. Lillies, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, Madeira Vines, Greenhouse, Bedding and Garden Plants, Sweet Potatoes, &c., &c., all at lowest rates

COME AND SEE, or send three cent stamp for catalogues by mail. ☞ PRESERVE THIS FOR REFERENCE! F. K. PHOENIX.
Bloomington, Illinois. ap5 2td-w.

☞ For Paper Hangings go to the old stand of E. G. L. Faxon, 70 Lake street. He has the best workmen in the city. ap1 3m

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

Services in the New England Congregational Church, corner Wolcott and Indiana streets, tomorrow, (6th inst.) at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. H. C. Chapin, of LaCrosse, Wis., and in the evening by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Akron, Ohio. The public are invited to attend.

—Rev. Prof. Bugbee, Pastor of the Indiana St. M. E. Church, will preach, morning and evening, at the usual hours. Incidents from the hospitals, and impressions received in his recent Southern tour, will be referred to.

—Rev. Mr. Shipperd, of Oberlin, will preach in Plymouth Church, corner Third avenue and Van Buren street, to-morrow, afternoon and evening.

—Rev. Lucius Hawkins, of Waukegan, will preach in the Sedgwick St. M. E. Church, to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ in the evening.

WAR MEETING.—The next meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Clark St. Methodist Church on Sabbath evening. Rev. Dr. Tiffany, who has recently returned from a tour among the Western camps and hospitals, and others, will address the meeting. Those who have hitherto heard the Dr. on the subject of the war need only to be reminded of this meeting, to be there "in force."

SPIRITUALISM.—E. V. Wilson will lecture in Kingsbury Hall on Sunday, April 6th, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Admission 10 cents

—Rev. W. C. Jackson will preach to-morrow in the First United Presbyterian Church, corner of West Washington & Jefferson streets, 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 2.

The slight encouraging signs in monetary circles noted yesterday, hold good to-day, notwithstanding the April tendency of the clouds, and we may look for still more gratifying indications in this direction, before many days are past. Money is plenty, and currency ditto, and can be had for the mere asking—with the proper collaterals. New York exchange continues quiet, and no variation in demand or prices—buying par @ ¼; selling ¼, with a desire to get an additional ¼ from outsiders by many of the bankers.

The demand for gold is very limited, and bankers are perhaps disposed to yield a little from our quotations, which are 1¼@1½ buying; 1¾@2 selling. We suppose a large order would be supplied at perhaps ¼ below our inside quotation.

Some $30,000 worth of Quartermaster's Certificates were sold in this city a few days since at 95c, which is 5c better than the same vouchers will bring, or at least have been selling for, in St. Louis.

EARNINGS OF THE C., B. & Q. R. R.

Line (310 miles) in March, 1862, were		$191,272.89
" " 1861, "		158,007.83
Showing a decrease of		$35,731.94

MASSACHUSETTS BANK DECISION.—The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided, in the case of Bank Commissioners vs. Bank of Mutual Redemption, that it is the duty of every Bank, at all times, to keep on hand its specie in its own vaults, at the circulation and deposits; that Banks may borrow money of each other, payable on demand with interest, but cannot borrow it payable at a future day certain; that Banks cannot buy specie or exchange of other Banks and pay therefor in their own bills to be kept out of circulation for a specified time. As the Bank of Mutual Redemption violated the law unwittingly, the injunction is dissolved on payment of costs by the Bank.

P. S.—A despatch from Boston to-day, announces that the above Bank of Mutual Redemption has been expelled from the Boston Clearing House for having failed to comply with the rules of the Associated Banks.

BOSTON, April 3.—The market yesterday presented no new features. Transactions at the Board were limited, and the speculative operations are not vigorous. State bonds were firm. 103¾ was bid for Massachusetts; Connecticut sold at 103¾, closing at 103½ bid. City bonds were in demand at late quotations. Chicago Municipal Sevens were firm at 95. Copper stocks were moderately active. Minnesota sold at 58, closing in demand; National advanced to 30½ bid; 12½ was bid for Isle Royale; 6¾ for Copper Falls; 25½ for Pewabic; 20½ for Franklin; 42 for Quincy; 7½ bid for Central; 4 for Hancock; 2½ for Mesnard; 7¼ for Petherick; 45½ for Pittsburgh; 2¾ for Superior; 2 for Toltec.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The stock market was apathetic and very dull again to-day the demand both at the Board and outside being of a very limited character and prices generally without any material change, the whole list closing steady. There is little or no change in the money market. Capital is abundant, and the demand, which is moderate, is freely met at 6@7 ¢ cent, per annum. Prime paper continues very scarce.

The following is a statement of the business of the Philadelphia Custom House, for the month of March, 1862, as compared with the two previous years:

March.	1860.	1861.	1862.
In warehouse Mch 1st	$606,666	1,403,596	549,819
Wareh'd from foreign ports	313,139	140,127	370,706
Wareh'd other dist's	6,473	47,031	20,345
Withdr'n for consumption	219,483	371,391	281,376
Withdr'n transport'n	20,470	18,721	1,258
" exportation	4,986		5,116
In warehouse Mch 31	691,390	1,200,635	652,440
Entered for consumption	1,182,641	598,569	987,091
Free mdse. entered	114,912	132,114	38,522
Domestic produce exported	660,950	723,632	1,306,627

DUTIES RECEIVED.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
March	$200,706	256,773	202,298	294,113
Prev. two m'ths.	412,294	458,950	330,936	321,153
	$613,000	715,723	533,174	615,266

—From the U. S. Treasurer's monthly statement, showing the amount in the Treasury, and with the several Assistant Treasurers and designated depositors subject to draft:

Treasury of the United States, Washington	$868,170.11
Assistant Treasurer, Boston	1,081,868.02
Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia	2,153,046.34
Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco	105,660.06
Depository at Baltimore, Maryland	113,497.60
Depository at Chicago	99,712.10
	$4,945,180.81
Overdrafts Assistant Treasury, N. Y.	2,861,444.80
Do do do St. Louis	1,320,667.68
Overdrafts Depository at Cincinnati	345,414.93
Do do Louisville	2,501,123.27
Do do Pittsburgh	397,235.04
Total	$7,436,100.58

BULLION FUND.

Assay office of the United States, N. Y.	$262,513.00
Mint of the United States, Philadelphia	249,654.16
Do do San Francisco	500,000.00
	$982,167.16

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says:

Locally, there was but very little done in money matters to-day, except the payments, by the Quartermaster of this Department, of some old claims, amounting in all since yesterday morning, some say to $2,000,000. No doubt some of the larger claims held by the banks have been paid off in certificates, or checks for certificates; but we are a little incredulous as to the amount named above. However, we hope it is so; for it argues that the job will be got through with much sooner than we apprehended, and claimants will not have much longer to wait for their pay. There was no movement in gold. Exchange was dull and lower to-day; ¼ per cent. premium was the outside selling figure, while almost any quantity was offered at less.

CINCINNATI.—We quote from the *Gazette* of this morning:

Nearly all the houses report exchange as working evenly in regard to supply and demand; and some of the dealers are short; yet one house informed us of their intention to draw to-morrow at one-eighth to one-fifth. This departure from the general rate, which is ¼ premium, is not the result of an over supply in the street—as is evident from the fact that nearly all the dealers are quite as free to buy at one-tenth as they are to sell at ¼. We quote par@⅛ premium as the buying range, but one-tenth is the prevailing figure. Gold is firm at 1 premium buying and 1½@2 premium selling. There is not much demand for it, but the advices from New York sustain prices.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 4, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	....	....	9500	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	1080	381	89	65	608
R I R R	301	....	700	....	....	....
I C R R	400	450	850	....	....	400
C B & Q R R	530	830	350	....	1362	....
C & N W	184	587	....	....	....	....
A & St L R R	56	....	200	134	100	....
Total	1271	2401	11981	173	1465	1008

	Seeds lbs.	La'd lbs.	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
G & C U R R	....	....	450	47	70	6810
R I R R	....	17000	....	....	....	810
I C R R	980	....	250	14	78	1450
C B & Q R R	6180	177	446	6	301	1467
C & N W	5120	....	....	19	18	431
A & St L R R	9185	735	209	1	88	675
Total	21429	18833	1355	86	514	12263

The Niagara, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult., was telegraphed this morning, reporting flour with downward tendency. Wheat was dull and declined 2d per cental. Beef was active at a decline of 2s 6d. Pork steady.

There was a good attendance on 'Change; but much of the attention of the Board was taken up in discussing the forthcoming election of officers and numerous frauds.

The steamer's news had a depressing effect on the wheat market, and prices declined 1@1½c per bushel, with sales at 76@77c for No. 1 Spring and 71¼@72c for No. 2 Spring, subject to storage—the market closing dull.

There was a good demand for Corn, under the influence of better news from New York, and the market advanced ¼c per bushel, with liberal transactions at 24c for damp new canal Corn afloat, and 23@23½c for mixed in store, subject to 4c storage.

The Flour market was extremely dull, and sales light at $4.12½@4.12½ for very good spring extras.

Oats were in good demand and steady. Rye was unchanged. Barley was active and firm. Both Clover and Timothy Seed were dull and drooping. Highwines were a shade firmer, with sales at 19½@19c.

The Provision market was inactive. Mess Pork was dull, and we heard of a round lot offered at $10.50 without buyers. Bulk Meats are quiet, with sales of 50,000 lbs Shoulders at 3½c packed. Lard was quiet and less buoyant, with trifling sales at 7c for country kettle and 6¾c for No. 1 Lard.

BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE

In England, according to the *Mark Lane Express* of the 17th ult., the weather had been unusually mild, with considerable rain, by which field-work had been impeded. Still the tillage is in the advance of the average of years, and the wheat plant is in a forward condition, with an extended breadth. The recent frosts had bronzed the meadows, but there is yet plenty of time for a good crop of hay. The root crops have held out well, and the abundance of turnips has had much to do with the depression in spring corn; while the unexpected stoppage of the disease in potatoes, together with the mild weather, have lessened the consumption of bread. These several considerations had caused a subdued feeling in the wheat trade, notwithstanding the falling off in foreign supplies, and the markets had yielded generally, though scarcely, 1s per quarter.

The imports of wheat and flour into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending March 5, were equal to 65,000 quarters, of which 198 quarters were colonial.

In France and Belgium the markets had improved, but at the latest dates, the advance was with difficulty maintained.

The wheat trade was in a perfect calm at Odessa, but holders were evincing more confidence in the future. The stock of wheat there was estimated at 550,000 quarters; of maize, 150,000 quarters; of oats, 25,000 quarters; of barley, 80,000 quarters; of rye, 70,000 quarters.

The heavy rains lately experienced in Portugal had caused some damage to the crops by inundations, and soft qualities of wheat had improved.

The frosts had been severely felt in the Baltic, and navigation would not likely be resumed before the close of March.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FREIGHTS—LAKE—A standard vessel, now in port, wheat to Buffalo at 13c.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—There is scarcely any inquiry, and the market is dull, with sellers at $10.50. BULK MEATS—Quiet. Sales 50,000 lbs city-cut shoulders at 3½c packed. ENGLISH MEATS—Scarce and firm at 5¼c for Short Rib, and 5¾c for Short Boneless Middles. LARD—The demand is less active and the market is scarcely so firm. Sales 45 tcs prime country kettle at 7c; 96 tcs No 1 Lard at 6¾c; 89 pkgs White Grease at 5¾c.

FLOUR—Received, 1,271 brls. Market flat and neglected. Sales, 200 brls "Kane County" super at $4.12½; 50 brls "Commercial" at $4.10; 100 brls fair super at $3.60.

WHEAT—Received, 2,401 bu. Market dull and 1@1½c lower. Sales, 1,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 77c—4c storage; 3,000 bu do at 76½c—4c storage; 10,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 72c—4c storage; 4,000 bu do at 71½c—4c storage; 3,000 bu do at 71¼@4c storage; 1,000 bu Rejected at 50c—4c storage.

CORN—Received, 11,981 bu. Market brisk and ¼c higher. Sales, 5,000 bu new Canal (damp) at 24c afloat; 15,000 bu Mixed in store at 23c—4c storage; 10,000 bu do at 23½c—4c storage; 25,000 bu do at 23¼c—4c storage.

OATS—Received, 173 bu. Market firm. Sales, 600 bu at 22½c on track; 250 bags at 23c del.

RYE—Received, 1,465 bu. Market steady. Sales, 400 bu No. 1 at 40c—4c storage; 39 bags at 41c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1,008 bu. Market firm. Sales, 1,200 bu good at 50c on track; 156 bags at 42c del; 400 bu common at 37½c on track.

SEEDS—Clover Seed very dull. Sales, 4 bags Clover at $4.40. Timothy Seed plenty and almost unsaleable. Sales, 18 bags good at $1.55; 60 bu do at $1.50. Hungarian Grass Seed quiet. Sales, 50 bags at 45c; 20 bags at 40c.

HIGHWINES—Firmer. Sales, 100 brls at 19c; 100 brls do at 18½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Prime Apples in good demand. Sales, 33 bags and 19 brls Michigan Dried Apples at 7c; 47 bags unpared Peaches at 7½c.

COOPERAGE—170 Pork Barrels at $1.10 on track.

BROOM CORN—1 ton Fair at $60.

TALLOW—Prime packing house held at 7½c—good demand at 7¼c.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 13½@14½c; Green Salted, 6@6½c; Green Country, 5¼@5½c.

EGGS—Dull. Sales, 19 brls Fresh at 6½c—buyer's count—closing at 6@6½c.

BUTTER—40 pkgs Prime Shipping at 10c.

POTATOES—Dull. Sales, 400 bu choice Neshannocks at 40c on track.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 514 head. The trains to-day were heavy, and the above receipts do not comprise the supply brought by them. The various yards were pretty well stocked, and the market, though not quite so stagnant as yesterday, closed dull, and the indications are that prices this week will show a decline of ¼c ¢ lb. The city packers are buying little or none, and government contractors are holding off for still lower prices. The decline is more marked on medium grades of Cattle—the only demand for them being by feeders. Prime shipping Cattle are in fair demand, but at lower prices. Some extra lots were sold at $3.25@3.37½, and one lot of very choice brought $3.50; but these quotations are no indication of the general market. The sales at the various yards were as follows:

Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price.	Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price.
19	1344	$3 50	90	1261	$2 85
18	1419	3 37½	19	1419	2 82½
19	1463	3 32½	31	1416	2 80
18	1418	3 25	30	1357	2 75
16	1285	3 25	25	1165	2 75
21	1356	3 25	10	1559	2 70
48	1435	3 25	16	1209	2 70
15	1240	3 00	14	1051	2 60
20	1436	2 90	14	952	2 50
17	1338	2 90	21	1027	2 50
20	1367	2 85	12	1160	2 12½

LIVE HOGS—Received, 1,355 head. There is a better demand to-day by shippers, and the market is more active and a trifle firmer, but without any material change in prices. Sales were:

Hogs	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs	Av'g.	Price.
48	242	$3.00	223	188	2.89
64	245	3.00	67	196	2.80
182	210	3.00	81	198	2.74
145	254	3.00	62	213	2.70
62	224	2.90	110	221	2.65
59	285	2.90	73	156	2.60
51	192	2.85	50	224	2.60

SHEEP—There is a fair demand for Sheep and the market is firm. Sales were,

139 Sheep averaging 115 lbs at		$4.00
78 " " 109 "		4.00

Cincinnati Provisions—April 3.

There was a continued good demand for bulk meats at previous prices. About 700,000 lbs sold at 3¾@3¾c for shoulders, 4c for hams, and $4.50@4.65 for sides, all exclusive of packages. The inside rate for shoulders was paid for lots deliverable at points in the interior. Nothing done in bacon. Mess pork was in the upward scale to-day. There were considerable sales at $10.25, and at the close good brands were held at $10.50. A round lot deliverable at Maysville brought $10.25. The feeling in lard was not so strong as yesterday, and it was not hard to get, at 7½@7½c for prime tierce.—*Gazette, yesterday.*

Philadelphia Flour Market—April 2.

There is some little shipping demand for flour, and the market is unsettled and irregular, most holders being unwilling to make concessions. The sales comprise 2,000 brls western superfine at $5; 500 brls good and choice extra at $5.37½@5.50, and 100 brls extra family, part at $5.87½@5.62½ for western, and part on terms we did not learn, the market closing dull. The sales to the trade have also been limited within the same range of prices for superfine and extras, and $6.50 per brl for fancy brands, as in quality.

Boston Hide Market—April 2.

There is considerable inquiry for hides, but the small stock and the high prices asked continue to interfere with operations. There have been sales of 4,000 Penang cow at 14c, less 3 ¢ cent for cash; 600@700 western dry at 17½@18c; 500 western wet salted at 8¼@9c; and 468 dry salted Sandwich Island at 18c, less 3 ¢ cent for cash.

Boston Flour Market—April 2.

The demand for flour has been moderate throughout the past week, but prices have not varied materially. There has been scarcely any demand for export to Great Britain, but for the Provinces and the Eastern trade there is more inquiry. The sales have been at $5@5.25 for common brands western; $5.50@5.62½ for fancy; $5.75@5.87½ for extras, with occasionally a choice brand at $5.87½; and superior at $6.12½@6.75, including Genesee, Canada, Ohio and Michigan. St. Louis flour has been in steady demand at $6.50@7.25 per brl, the latter price for favorite brands. In Southern flour little has been done; Several lots of Brandywine have been received, and this description is steady but quiet at $6.62½; superior and choice family brands Baltimore range from $7@8.75 per brl. In corn meal there have been moderate sales at $3.25 per brl. In rye flour the sales have been confined to small lots at $3.75@4.50 per brl for common to extra.

Boston Provision Market, April 2.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for pork the past week has been confined to small lots, and prices are not so firm. The sales have been at $12@13 for prime; $12@14 for mess; and $14.50@15.50 for clear, cash. Beef is steady with a slight stock. The sales have been at $13.50@15 ¢ bbl for good western mess and extra mess; and $14@15.50 ¢ bbl for family extra. Lard is firmer and in better demand. The sales have been at 8@8½c in bbls and tierces and 9@9½c in kegs, cash. Smoked hams are selling at 7@7½c ¢ lb. Hogs are now coming forward slowly, with sales at 5¼@5⅜c ¢ lb, cash as to quality.

Heavy Flour Contract.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

We mention in our market report this morning a heavy sale of flour to the Commissary Department for army use. It comprises 10,000 brls at $4.20 ¢ brl; 5,000 do at $4.10, and 7,000 sks, in three lots, at $2.40, $2.45 and $2.47 ¢ 180 lbs. The flour is all of the class of city mills extra, and is to be delivered during the present month into the hands of the proper Government officials in this city.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ....April 3.

Adelia, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn, 2,000 lbs iron.
George, Joliet, 4,500 bu corn, 17,197 lbs iron.
Mariner, Joliet.

CLEARED..........April 3.

Terror, Athens.
Gale, Athens.
Gibraltar, LaSalle.
Acadia, LaSalle, 115 m ft lumber.
Nile, LaSalle, 105¾ m ft lumber, 5,000 ft siding.
W H Brown, Lockport.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending April 2, 1862.

[From the New York Tribune, Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,484.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality....8½@9 — Ordinary........7@8
Medium.......8 @8½

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at over 9c.

The general average of the market at 8c.

The most of the sales range from 7½@9c.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 3,677.

This is 312 head less than last week, and 882 head less than the average of last year. The average number of each Wednesday market last year was 3,692 head, while the number to-day being 3,505 head less than the average, and 115 head more than this day week.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	640	Connecticut	12
Pennsylvania	30	Michigan	30
Ohio	221	New Jersey	37
Indiana	153	Illinois	1993

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Wednesday, April 2.—The expected addition to the supply this morning did not arrive, and the small number left over yesterday were disposed of pretty easily at full rates, except a few very heavy Connecticut oxen, which are not salable to-day at the price they would have commanded early on Tuesday morning.

The buyers have generally contended that the price this week is as high as last, but we are satisfied, from careful observations of numerous transactions, that although the price asked was the same ¢ lb, yet owing to quantity and a more liberal estimate of weight, that the beef will not cost as much as it did a week ago. It would have cost considerably less, if there had not been a grand combination to raise the price, which was not successful. We hope Western owners of cattle will not be made to suffer loss from these forced fluctuations in the market.

At a steady, fair supply, we believe they may calculate on a steady market rate of 8@9c per lb. net, for good bullocks, and with that they must be content at this season.

TRANSPORTATION.—Before another market-day, it is more than probable that the Hudson River will be open, so that cattle can be transported from Albany to New York by water. This will lessen the cost upon State stock, which is charged $35 a car, while western stock is only increased $7.50 above the charge upon a car load, delivered at Albany.

The cost of transporting bullocks, that will average 8 cwt., net here, from the interior of Kentucky or western Illinois, at the present rate of railroad charges, including feed and attendance, is about $16 a head.

It is safe to count the cost of transporting all stock from States west of Ohio at 1c a pound upon the gross weight when shipped.

We understand a law has been passed in New Jersey, to oblige the Erie road to unload stock at Bergen, instead of Paunpeck, whenever owners require it to be done. We hope this will heal a very sore spot that has chafed shippers upon that road during the past year. It is time something was done to conciliate the friends of that road, if it desires to hold the stock transportation it is fairly entitled to.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 11,081.

Quotations—$3.50@4.62½ ¢ cwt live weight for corn-fed hogs, and $3.50@3.62½ ¢ cwt for distillers, are the quotations of Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the Market.

The late arrivals are not above the demand for good hogs, which sell quickly; but the scallawags are very slow sale at the lowest quotations, which are widely different from the best.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed large size	4½@4¾c.	5⅞@5¾c.
Second quality corn fed	3¾@4 c.	5 @5¼c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	3¾@3¾c.	4¾@5 c.
Large size, still-fed, fat	3¾@4¼c.	4¾@5 c.
Second quality, still fed	— @— c.	— @— c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 4.—FLOUR—Market less active and closed heavy. Prices without decided change. Sales 9,400 brls at $5.20@5.25 for superior state; $5.37½@5.40 for extra state; 5.2@5.25 for super western; $5.35@5.60 for common to medium extra western; $5.75@5.85 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.90@6.75 for trade brands. Canadian flour a shade easier. Sales 800 brls at $5.35@6.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady. Sales 150 brls at $3.25@4.25. Corn meal in fair request. Sales 800 brls at $2.80 for Jersey and $3.15 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Without change; sales 900 brls at 24¼@25c.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and scarcely so firm; sales 350 bu white Michigan at $1.43; 7 000 bu prime winter red western at $1.33, delivered; 5,500 bu Milwaukee club at $1.30; 800 bu red Jersey at $1.35. Rye dull at 78@81c. Barley closes a little easier; sales 3,600 bu at 85@88; 3,000 bu barley malt at about $1. Corn half cent higher and in moderate demand; sales 74,000 bu at 58c for mixed western in store, 61c delivered; 59@60c for yellow Jersey; 73@75c for white southern to prime. Oats firm; sales 39@41c for Jersey, Canada, western and state.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee decidedly more active. Sales 7,800 bags on p. t. Other descriptions in moderate demand. Sales 300 bags Maracaibo at 19½@21c; 300 bags St. Domingo at 19½c. Sugar, raw, continues in good demand, and market rules very firm. Sales 1,000 hhds Cuba at 6⅞@8½c; 700 hhds Porto Rico at 7⅞@8⅞c. Molasses in moderate demand. Sales 90 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 26½@30c; 350 hhds Porto Rico at 33@34, old and new crop.

PROVISIONS.—Less doing in pork, and the market rules quite firm. Sales 850 brls, at $12.75@13 12½ for mess; $10@10.50 for prime; $12.50@13.50 for prime mess. Beef rules firm, with moderate demand. Sales 420 brls at $4 50@5 50 for country prime; $5.50@6.00 for country mess; $11@13.50 for repacked mess; $13.75@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet and steady. Beef hams quiet at $17@17.50. Cutmeats more active at 4¾@5c for shoulders; 5¾@7c for hams. Sales 900 pkgs long cut hams at 5c. Bacon sides quiet and without change. Lard less active and hardly so firm. Sales 1,000 brls at 7⅝@8⅛c—the latter the extreme price. Butter 8@14c. Ohio cheese 6@9c.

STOCKS—Dull and lower. C C & C 112¾; C & T 45½; C & R I 54¾; M & P du C 24; do 1st preferred 77; Panama 119½; M S 22¾; M C 54; Harlem preferred 30½; Erie 36¾, a 60; N Y C 82¾, a 60; American gold 101¾; U S 5s 74; coupons 87; Mo 6s 48¾; S & W 2d preferred bonds 47¾; Hudson 1st 104.

MONEY—Market continues easy at 6@7 per cent for loans on call, and discount on prime paper. Sterling exchange nominal; 113@112¼ for banker's bills. American gold dull at 1⅝@1¾ per cent prem. Cal gold bars firm at 2@2⅛ per cent prem. Gov stocks lower; U S 6s '81, 92¾; 7 3-10 Treas notes, 99¾@99⅞.

Latest Foreign Markets.

PER NIAGARA.] LIVERPOOL, March 22.

Various circulars report flour downward at 24@29s. Wheat dull and declined 2d per cental; red western 10s 6d@11s 6d; red southern 11s 8d@11s 10d; white western 12s 6d; white southern 12s 6d@13s 10d.

Provision generally steady. Beef active at a decline of 2s 6d. Pork steady. Sugar inactive.

LONDON MARKETS—Breadstuffs dull. Coffee firmer and advancing. Consols closed on Friday evening at 93¾@94.

[Latest via Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, March 23—Breadstuffs dull and downward tendency. Provisions closed quiet.

LONDON—Consols closed on Saturday at 94¼@94½ for money. Latest sales of American securities were Ill Cent at 43@42 discount.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............April 4.

Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St. Joseph, 85 pkgs fish, 30 brls flour.
Schr Helen Kent, Reed, Manitowoc, 25 cds wood.
Schr Clipper City, Ingersoll, Centreville, 95 cords wood.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo, 250 m shingles, 74 brls flour.
Schr W. Jones, Thomas, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Experiment, Dike, St. Joseph.

CLEARED.............April 3.

Prop Lady Franklin, Napiers St. Joseph.
Schr Hero, Vance, South Haven.
Schr Helen Kent, Reed, Point Sable.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo.
Schr Wm. Sones, Thomas, Manistee.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proo Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills superintended for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y. would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible price list]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined, and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 279. oc6-3y-1y

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES.

At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts. Jan. 26, 1862.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway:

GENTS:—The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for us a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire broke out about 5 o'clock Sunday morning, and the safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty-six hours. Everything was in perfect order, except the papers. My safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other very valuable papers, bonds, &c., amounting to over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. Everything in the safe is in perfect order, except the papers in the drawer, slightly damaged. Your Patent Champion Safe gives to great satisfaction, and has proved safety through the ordeal. Every dollar of its contents.

Truly Yours, [illegible] FOSTER.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$70,000 SAVED.

GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway—GENTS: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the rear office, on the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after twenty-six hours exposure, and we find that it contained our books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes, and which we find the whole of which were in good order and are safe. Respectfully Yours, HENRY L. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only material which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

jan-kill-ly-tfsp

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS!

—AT—

OLD PRICES.

Atlantic A Sheetings,	13½c.
Cabot A Sheetings,	13½c.
Stark A Sheetings,	13c.
Bedford Sheetings,	12½c.
Indian Head Sheetings,	13c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,	9½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints,	9½c.
50 " Merrimac Prints,	10½c.
50 " Wamsutta,	9½c.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,	$30 per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,	$36 " "
25,000 OZARK BAGS,	$34 " "

RETAIL

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

NEW STYLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS,

Curtain Goods,

Bedding and Feathers.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

[no26-g25-ly]

Steamboat Lines.

THE

Northern Transportation Co'y

OF OHIO

Is prepared to transport property between

Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,

With promptness, care and dispatch.

This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the

Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;

At Cape Vincent with the

Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,

And at Oswego with a

LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS,

Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York, Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,

AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO

Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS:

J. Myers, 191 Broadway, New York. John Hocking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. L. Kelly, Ogdensburgh. H. Crevolin, Cape Vincent. John H. Crawford, Oswego. Pelton & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Hayes, Toledo. E. R. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Marvey & Co., Racine.

CLARY & HOWE, Agents,

Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

[ap1-p32 6m]

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND

1862 Chicago Line. 1862

For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.,

BETWEEN

Chicago and Buffalo,

Touching at intermediate ports when practicable, and forming a

DAILY LINE

(Sundays excepted,) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

B., C. & C. Line Stmrs.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
FOUNTAIN CITY,	MOHAWK,
GALENA,	FREE STATE,
WENONA,	TONAWONDA,
MENDOTA,	PLYMOUTH,
CHICAGO,	MAYFLOWER,
EVERGREEN CITY.	NEPTUNE.

Running in connection, at Buffalo, with NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, WESTERN EXPRESS, SPAULDING'S EXPRESS, UNION EXPRESS;

The Western Transportation Company, and Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal.

At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The Steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

With these unequalled facilities the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan; and from these ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East.

For rates of freight and passage apply to

JOHN H MORE, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Agt's West'n Transportation Co.
A. COLSON, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
E. B. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 2 Astor House, N. Y.
J. H. WILGUS & CO., Proprietor of Union Express, No. 267 Broadway, N. Y.
W. C. RICE, Agent Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, No. 7 Coenties Slip, N. York.
G. G. KIDDER, No. 60 Washington st, Boston, Mass.
W. P. HURD, Agent W. T. Co. Boston.
A. A. WEMPLE, Agent New York Central R. R., Albany.
S. C. CHASE, Agent W. T. Co., Troy and Albany.
J. A. J. SPRAGUE, Agent N. Y. C. R. R., Troy, N. York.
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. L. HURD & CO., Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Milwaukee, Wis.

SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt.,
Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo.

C. Y. RICHMOND,
Agent for Eastward Bound Freight, Office foot of North Dearborn street, Chicago.

J. W. TUTTLE,
Agent for Westward Bound Freight, Office foot of State street, Chicago.

A. A. SAMPLE,
Passenger Agent, Office No. 6 North Clark street, Chicago. ap5-p32-3m

1862 CLARY & HOWE. 1862

Shipping and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the purchase of Produce in this market, and Agents for the Northern Transportation Company of Ohio.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

Foot of North Lasalle Street, Chicago.

[ap4-p35-3m]

1862 MATHER & CO., 1862

SHIPPING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And proprietors of the Northern Transportation Line, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, between Chicago and points on the Illinois River and St. Louis. Having our own facilities on the Illinois River, we are enabled to give despatch to property shipped by our Line.

Office—Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago. ap4 p34-3m

Removals.

REMOVAL.—L. Dutton has removed his Livery Stable from Couch Place to the stable of J. P. Lippincott, on Wabash Avenue, between Randolph and Lake streets. The old stable is being torn down to make room for a new one, to be occupied by Mr. Dutton. ap4-n999-1m

REMOVAL.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER

Have removed from 58 Lake Street to their New House,

58 Lake Street,

Where they will continue to receive all kinds of merchandise for sale at Auction. ap1-n964-1w

Wanted.

WANTED—To exchange—A good Open or Top Buggy for Pine Lumber. Address Box 366, Post Office. ap4-p21-3t

WANTED—By a young man of ten years experience in a retail grocery store, a situation, either in the City or country. Pay moderate. Address "B," Tribune Office. ap1-p76-3t

WANTED—A Kentuckian, 22 years of age, and endowed with a good business faculty, desires to be employed in some house or business where idleness will not be encouraged. City references given if required. Address J. H. TAYLOR, Chicago. ap1-p31-1w

WANTED—At 163 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office,

Situations for Domestic Help.

No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain help by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALLAM, Post Office Box 3285. mh25-p24-1w

WANTED—A Bed Room—Furnished. Apply by letter, prepaid, with name and FULL address, to "R. W.," Post Office Box 2478, Chicago. ap5 p13-3t

WANTED.—I have a small family—want a small house. Am a prompt paying tenant. South side preferred. Will pay from $15 to $25 per month, according to location and house. Address "Rent," Tribune Office. ap5-p7-1w

WANTED.—Who wants to rent to a good tenant, a LOFT, with privilege of show window on first floor and a good cellar on the premises or near by. Any one having either Lofts or Cellars to rent will address "Rent," Tribune Office. ap5-p6 1w

WANTED.—The advertiser is desirous of buying or becoming interested in a small, paying business. No objection to a Clerkship, and would loan his employers some money, if security is satisfactory. Address "Cash," Tribune Office, with real name. No agents need apply. ap3 p5-1w

WANTED—A large and convenient house, either furnished or unfurnished, centrally located in the South Division, suitable for a first-class boarding house. Parties having such a house to rent on moderate terms, for one year or a term of years, can hear of a prompt paying tenant by addressing P. O. Box 865. ap4 p23-3t

WANTED—A first class Residence on Michigan avenue, for which a reasonable rent will be paid. Address Box 4298, stating terms, and number of house.

WANTED—A second hand lot of Goods for a country store, in exchange for first rate lands and lots in the most thickly settled part of Southern Minnesota. Part cash would be paid for desirable goods. Address "G," Box 3458, Chicago. ap5-n969-3t

WANTED—Security Fire Insurance Company's Scrip at No. 148½ South Water street. [ap5-n969-1m] GEO. BAKER.

WANTED—By a Gentleman and Wife, a pleasant room or rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with Board, in a private family, in West Division, north of Madison and east of Green streets, preferred. Address Box 3411. ap5-p33-3w

WANTED—Hoffman & Gelpcke's Notes secured, on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Also, H. & G.'s second claim indebtedness wanted. Call at 83 Dearborn street. ap1-n930-1m

WANTED.—20 Blacksmiths, immediately, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. KEITH & SNELL. Aurora, March 29, 1862. mh31-n925 1w

WANTED—$1,500.00.—Partnership wanted by a worthy and reliable man in some lucrative business, or will make advances on property for sale. Refers, by permission, to C. H. Beckwith. mh31-n948-1w

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper, by one who has kept books here for six years, and can give good references. Address O. R. at this office. mh18-n914-1w

WANTED—DRUG STORE.—The subscriber desires to purchase a Drug stock in some good location. Address as below, with full particulars—number of inhabitants, how long established, &c., with lowest terms. Advertiser would accept a clerkship, and loan his employer some money if satisfied with security. "CASH," care of Messrs. Ellis & Jones, Sheboygan, Wis. mh26-n789-1w

WANTED—Two Hundred Agents.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 1 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3239, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-k938-4m

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE,

171 Washington street, near Lasalle,

Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with sufficient help. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3666. ja11-0-ly

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 130 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1639. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de28-k89-ly

WANTED.

A GOOD HOUSE,

By a Good Tenant—Handy to business.

ADDRESS, Box 1065. mh24-n749 2w

WANTED! WANTED!!
WANTED!!!
500 Agents Wanted,

MALE AND FEMALE, to sell something entirely new

THE

FAMILY RECORD OF AMERICAN ALLEGIANCE

Retails for 50 cents.

PATENT WORK HOLDER, made of the New Gold. Retails for 25 cents.

Lloyd's War Map of the Southern States, colored in counties, &c. colored in States, 25 cts.

Lloyd's War Map of Virginia. Retails 25 cts.

All of the above mailed to any part of the United States on receipt of retail price in cash or stamps. Send red stamp and get circular giving particulars.

E. B. LANDON, 120 Lake street, (up stairs) Chicago.

Sole agents for L. Prang & Co.'s Card portraits. Retail price, 10 cents. Mailed on receipt of 10c in stamps. E. B. LANDON, Agent.

Post Office Box 4422. mh15-n911-1m

PIANO WANTED.—Cash will be paid for a good Piano. Parties having one for sale cheap will address Post Office Box 454, stating size, quality and price, and where it may be seen. ap3-p29-1w

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $25 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent Unerasable MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents, or for samples of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. mh18-n914-3m

STORE.—Wanted a Small Store, or first floor, with good entrance; for wholesale business, at a moderate rent. Address CHS. BIGGS, 113 Lake street. ap5-p18-3t

BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted a situation by the advertiser, who is thoroughly versed in Book Keeping, and has had considerable experience in the routine of an office. Address "J. B." Post Office Box 3177. mh22 n857-3w

To Rent.

TO RENT—House to rent and Furniture for sale. Parties going East would sell their Furniture at a bargain. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call at the Brick Block No. 433 Clark street.

TO RENT.—Furnished House to rent—For 5 or 6 months, from April 20th. Contains 7 rooms down and 5 rooms up, ample for a small family. Good neighborhood and pleasant location. Small family preferred. Prompt paying tenant essential, and references required. Inquire on the premises 60 Oak st., or address P. O. Box 2973. ap5-p25-3t

TO RENT—WIGWAM—The building known as the WIGWAM can be divided up so as to be used for Stores or Commission Houses, and may be leased for a term of years at a low rent. Inquire of subscriber at No. 272 South Water street. ap4-p35-1w ORRINGTON LUNT.

TO RENT—From May 1st, House No. 594 Wabash Avenue, near Twelfth street. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, 270 Wabash Avenue, from 1 to 2, or 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M. ap5-p34-3t

TO LET.—Brick House to let—In the Three Story Block on Ontario street, between Pine and St. Clair sts, in good repair. Possession given May 1st. Apply to H. NORTON, 24 River st. ap4-p31-2w

TO RENT.—Furnished Dwelling House, 379 Wabash avenue, containing eleven rooms, closets, bath, &c. A good stable attached. Apply to J. R. VALENTINE, No. 4 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water sts. ap5-p2-1w

TO RENT.—House to rent and Furniture for sale.—A good opportunity for parties wishing to commence housekeeping. Call at 41 Hubbard Court, or apply to Dr. E. A. BOGUE, No. 141 Lake street. ap5-p33-1w

FOR RENT OR SALE—The five story Marble Front Store, No. 26 Lake street, 21x180 feet deep, between Wabash and Michigan Avenue. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, No. 51 Clark st. ap5-p37 4w

TO RENT—A modern built two story Brick Dwelling on Michigan Avenue, just south of Old street, east front—contains 11 rooms with cellar under the whole house, lot 56 feet front. All well set out with shrubbery. A good hot air furnace in the building, with hot and cold water conveniences throughout. A large barn with carriage and man's room finished off. Possession given May 1st. For particulars inquire of WM. W. BOYINGTON, corner of State and Randolph street. ap3 p28-3t

TO RENT.—Brick Stores No. 48, 46, 44 42 and 40, with cellars on North Clark street. Also, No. 133 and 135 Kinzie st., all situated under the Foster House, corner of North Clark and Kinzie sts.

Possession given May 1st.

For terms apply to GEORGE F. FOSTER, 342 South Water street. mh10-n619-tw

TO RENT—Dwellings, Stores, Offices, and Basement. Also, Lots in all parts of the city. WM. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room No. 2 Metropolitan Hall. mh27-n816 1M1y1w

TO RENT.—Warehouse to Rent with Lot 80 feet front on River, close to Clark street Bridge, North Side. WALTER WRIGHT, 75 Dearborn street. mh 4-n565-1m

TO RENT—Two first class Residences, Nos. 336 and 338 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, etc., and Brick Stables attached. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE, between 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of Waite & Towne, 100 Washington street. mh29-n959-3w

TO RENT—The new stone-front, three story and basement, first class Dwelling with all modern improvements, No. 607 Wabash avenue. The owner might board in the house if desired by the party renting. Inquire of W. H. MALLORY, No. 71 Lake street, from 11 to 12 o'clock. mh25-n794-3w

TO RENT.—A two story Frame House, in the West Division near Union Park. It contains nine rooms besides kitchen and closets. To a good and responsible tenant a very moderate rent will be charged. Apply to J. PROUDFOOT, Room No. 11, Rice's Building, No. 77 Dearborn street. mh 2-n867-1m

TO RENT—Several very desirable Dwelling Houses, situated on the east side of North Lasalle street, between Chicago avenue and Chestnut street. Each house containing nine rooms, with gas, water and dry cellar. Possession given immediately. Inquire of FURINGTON & SCRANTON, 312 South Water street. mh25-n718-1m

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

TO RENT—New and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street. [ap4-P1-1y]

TO RENT—New and second-hand

PIANOS.

A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, ja25-k99-ly No. 70 Clark street.

1,500 FEET OF WHARFS TO LEASE.—Good substantial Docks on the West Bank of the South Branch of Chicago River, East of Halsted street bridge, near south street, and an average depth of 14 feet to Harbor street. Will be rented at very low rents. Apply by letter to W. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, No. 2 Metropolitan Block, or address "E. M. C." P. O. 1758. ap4 p33-1w-tod

Auction Sales.

BY S. NICKERSON

Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.

REGULAR SALES On

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK

THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.

Liberal cash advances made upon Goods. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On Tuesday, April 8, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold

125 cases Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, 125 cases Women's, Misses and Children's Shoes, in all the different varieties adapted to the spring and summer trade. Sale positive. Terms Cash.

ap5-p5-3t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake st., corner of Franklin, on Monday, April 7, Wednesday, April 9, Friday, April 11, Black and Fancy Satinets, Union Cloths, Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Ginghams, Prints, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Embroidery, Neck Ties, Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions, Jewelry and Clothing.

Terms Cash. Sale positive.

Also—Carpets and Oil Cloths at private sale.

ap4-p1-1w S NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Office, No. 46—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

mh23-n665-ly

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH,

On SATURDAY, April 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Sales rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.

A variety of New and Second Hand Furniture, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

ap4 n883-2t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 54 Lake st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, April 8th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our store,

58 Lake Street,

A large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany and walnut dressing bureaus, with and without marble tops; washstands, French and cottage bedsteads, book-cases, sofas, parlor, kitchen and dining chairs, card and centre tables, hat trees, marble top tables, wash stands, rockers, piano stools, lounges and chiffoniers, together with a general assortment of housekeeping goods.

ALSO—30 black walnut bureaus, washstands, and 50 cherry and black walnut bedsteads.

Sale positive and without reserve.

ap5-p09 3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

STOCK OF MERCHANT TAILOR.—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., at auction.

☞ Without reserve for Cash. ☞

On TUESDAY, April 8th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.

ap5-p91-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STOCK OF LOOKING GLASSES

AT AUCTION.

☞ Without reserve for cash. ☞

On WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street.

ap5-p92-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.

AT AUCTION.

☞ Without reserve for cash. ☞

On THURSDAY, April 11th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.

ap5-p93-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CASH BUYERS, ATTENTION!

AUCTION SALES OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

—BY—

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,

54..........LAKE STREET..........54.

We shall offer to the Trade at Auction,

300 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

300	"	April 8, at 10 o'clk.
300	"	" 8, "
300	"	" 10, "
300	"	" 15, "
300	"	" 17, "
300	"	" 22, "
300	"	" 24, "
300	"	" 29, "

Goods always open for examination.

Private sales throughout the week. Goods packed for country merchants. mh5-n663-tap29

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½.

SATURDAY EVE., April 5th.

3 Glorious Pieces.

STAND DOWN IN THE HALL.

The popular Yankee Comedy

Sam Patch.

SAM PATCH.........................Mr. McVicker.

GRAND DANCE.......................Miss Jennie Hight.

To be followed by the new Farce of

OFF TO THE WAR.

Mrs. Deddlenooble.......................Mrs. Marble.
Mr. Deddlenooble.......................Mr. Raimond.

Last night, positively, of

MAZEPPA; or, The Untamed (Rocking) Steed.

Monday, the popular Tragedian Mr. NEAFIE, appears.

Lectures.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.,

Will deliver his Second Lecture upon

"THE WAR,"

Before the Young Men's Association at Metropolitan Hall,

On Monday Evening, April 7th.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. E. W. RUSSELL, ap1-n945-1w Chairman of Lecture Committee.

For Sale.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A Full Scroll Brett Carriage, nearly as good as new. The original cost, $700. At the Novelty Carriage Works, 48 Adams street.

FOR SALE.—For sale or to rent. A first-class Dwelling House, with all the modern improvements, No. 4 Park Row. For particulars inquire of ALONZO RICHMOND, 182 South Water st. ap4-p3-2w

FOR SALE.—Flouring Mill and Water power for sale in Dodge county, Wis. Mill has three pairs of Burrs, is in good repair, is situated within one mile of railroad station and has a good run of custom. Would take in part pay, Chicago Real Estate; balance in goods suitable for a country store, or time notes. Inquire of WRIGHT, SHERMAN & CO., 22 Lasalle street. ap4-p4-1w

FOR SALE.—The neat brown cottage house on the Northeast corner of Ontario and Wolcott streets. To be removed from the lot within ten days or two weeks. Apply to GEORGE M. HIGH, 8 South Clark street. ap5-p27-3t

FOR SALE.—A beautiful cottage on Lake street near Hoyne, (Horse Railway running past) with 30 or 60 feet front. A first class BARN, CELLAR and WATER. Price low. Apply to J. R. SINCLAIR, corner Lasalle and South Water street, Shipping Office. ap5-p11-3t

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots at the following prices: $1,410, $1,400, $1,350, $1,300, $1,325, $1,550, $1,560, $1,800, $2,400, $2,500, $3,000, $3,100, $3,400, $3,500, $4,000, $4,500, $5,000 and $10,000, among which are several decided bargains, which must be sold. Lots at Union Park at $20 per foot. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 182 South Clark street. ap5-p36-3t

FOR SALE—A bargain to close a concern. A second-hand horizontal Steam Engine and double flue cylinder Boilers, from 8 to 10 horse power, suitable for a distillery, grist mill, saw mill, rolling mill, or any other purpose requiring steam power. Cylinder 18 inch bore, 3 feet stroke, and 6 feet wheel. Also Judson's patent valve, 2 pumps and 17 Fayence. Address J. WYLIE, No. 25 Gansevoort street, New York City.

FOR SALE—House 210 Monroe street, on lease ground, two stories high, containing nine rooms, and in good repair. Will be sold very CHEAP to a cash purchaser. For price, &c., apply on the premises. ap4-p1-3t

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, a good two story House and Lot, 25x125 feet, east of Union Park. The House contains six rooms, large closets, bath room and good water, both hard and soft in good order. Is one of the most convenient houses in the city. Inquire of THOS CARRISON, Real Estate Agent, 186 Randolph street, up-stairs. mh31-p1-1w

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for sale very low.—We have fifteen No. Four Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have only been used a few weeks in our business, but having no further use for them we shall sell them very cheap. FURINGTON & SCRANTON, 317 South Water street. mh31-n858-1w

FOR SALE.—A small portable Engine (3 horse power,) and a Slide Lathe for cheap. Inquire at No. 1-5 South Clark street, or address Post Office Box 2366. mh25-p2-1m

FOR SALE.—A good grain carrying vessel. Capacity twelve thousand bushels. For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM. mh31-n855-1w

FOR SALE.—Sixteen Horse Power Engine and Boiler for sale or trade cheap. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, corner of Clark and West Water streets. T. M. AVERY. mh27-n86-1w

FOR SALE.—A First-rate Power Corn Sheller. Capacity—from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels per day, with necessary fixtures. Apply to BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, mh31-n864-1w No. 26 & 28 South Water street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FROM MAY 1ST.—The elegant House No. 143 Rush street, the present residence of C. Beckwith, Esq. Also, Store, Offices and Basement, No. 19 South Clark street. For terms apply to DR. BRAINARD, No. 16 South Clark street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Iron Foundry for sale, on the corner of Halsted and Kinzie streets, with steam engine and patterns for stoves and machinery work, and all other tools connected with a good order for a foundry. Apply at the office or address Post Office Box 1361, Chicago. mh31-n850-1w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For improved Chicago City property, a farm (divided into ten acre lots), 26 miles from the city, in the town of Northfield, containing 110 acres, of which 90 acres are under fence, a good house, two horse barns, tenant house and all other necessary out buildings, with a bearing orchard, &c., all well watered, and under a good state of cultivation. One of the best farms in Cook county. Inquire of JOHN ... or on the premises to L. W. ...

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 20 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

$1,200 CASH WILL BUY A ... House and Lot on ... North Side. Same can ... for further particulars inquire at the Banking House of JAMES BOYD, No. ... street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Delivered in city, per year...........$8.00
Delivered in city, per week..............15
Mail subscribers, per year..............7.00
Mail subscribers, per six months.......4.00
Weekly, per year..........................1.50
Single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)........
.. copies..................................
.. copies..................................6.00
.. copies, and 1 to getter up of club..20.00
Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1862.

PETER FUNK'S CONSTITUTION.

[We h]ave yet to find the first Republican [...]ago who goes for the Peter Funk [Constit]ution concocted by the Egyptians, [...] and John Wentworth. Respecta[ble...]ir-minded Democrats oppose it as [...] as do Republicans, because it [...] at the prosperity and welfare of the [...] Said a leading Democratic poli[tician...] in our hearing: "As a *citizen and a* [...]*per*, I must oppose its adoption [with] all my might. As a *partisan Dem*[ocrat] it is my interest to support it. Its [adopt]ion will be to the advantage of my [party], but will seriously damage the [State] in its pecuniary and material wel[fare."]

[...]e choice of a Mayor, will Republi[cans e]lect a man who supports the iniqui[tous in]strument? who helped to insert the [...]ious sections? and who desires to [be] Mayor chiefly for the purpose of [usin]g the power and influence of that [office to] make votes for that Peter Funk [...]ance when it comes to be ratified [...]ted on the 17th of June? Any vote [for] him for Mayor, is a vote for the [Peter Fu]n[k] Constitution. We hope that [Republ]icans will pause and reflect as to [the con]sequences before committing themselves to the support of a man who is in [league] with their political opponents. Let [...]k to his new found secesh friends [for su]pport.

[B]ANKS AND McDOWELL.

[A] dispatch to the Associated Press yes[terday] makes the following important an[nounc]ement from Washington:

[Offic]ial war bulletin, from the War Depart[ment, cre]ates two new military departments; the [easter]n portion of Virginia and Maryland lying [...]the Mountain Department of Fremont, and [...]ge, to be called the "Department of the [Shenan]doah," to be commanded by Gen. Banks; [the] second, that portion of Virginia, east of [the Blue] Ridge and west of the Potomac and the [Fredericks]burg and Richmond Railroad, including [the Distr]ict of Columbia and the country between [...]ent, and the Potomac, to be called "De[partment] of the Rappahannack," to be under [command] of Gen. McDowell.

[Let th]e reader turn to a map of Virginia [and M]aryland, and he will perceive at a [glance] the importance and significance of [this w]ar bulletin." The new department [create]d for General Banks extends across [...]a from Harper's Ferry to North Caro[lina in] a south-west direction, comprising [the te]rritory between the two ranges of [mounta]ins. [The] other district embraces two thirds [of the] remainder of Virginia. It includes [the te]rritory west of a line drawn north [and] south through Richmond and [east o]f the Blue Ridge. The creation of [these t]wo departments leaves to McClellan [the] district East of Richmond; but if he [goes] no faster in the future than he has [done] during the past eight months, it is [en]ough to contain him for the remain[der of] his life. He is now at Fortress Mon[roe w]ith two or three army corps, [doing] things very leisurely according [to his s]ort. Banks and McDowell [are r]eleased from the repressive, hold [back o]rders of the "young Napoleon," [and] have a chance to "move their [...]s on the enemy's works." They [have cha]fed for half a year under the do[-nothing] torpid policy of the Commander[-in-chie]f. They both belong to the *fighting* [school] of tactics, and have little faith in [masterl]y inactivity strategy for quelling a [...]lder's rebellion of the magnitude of [the one raging] in the South.

[BOA]RD OF TRADE ELECTION.

[On M]onday next the election of officers [for the B]oard of Trade for the ensuing year [takes pla]ce. There have been two tickets [nominat]ed, and it is not improbable that [two or t]hree more will be gotten up before [the po]lling commences. That "good men [...] will be elected, we have not a [doubt]. But it is possible that the mem[bers of t]he Board of Trade in their prefer[ences fo]r individuals, may overlook the [im]portance which attaches to the [choice of] the officers at this particular pe[riod, an]d we would respectfully call to [min]d the fact that the Board of Trade [are the] guardians of more property than is [entrust]ed to any other association in the [United] States. There is scarcely a farmer [or grain]-grower in Illinois, Iowa, or South[ern Wis]consin but sends more or less of [his prod]ucts to this market; and each one [of them] is interested in the Board of Trade. [Rec]ent developments with regard to [frau]ds in warehousing—the tampering [with o]ur excellent system of inspection by [t]hose love of pelf and lucre is great[er than] their honesty—the swindling, [cheatin]g and bedeviling that has prevailed [to a mo]st enormous extent during the past [year]s, with the grain sent to this city [—the]se must be met by the officers to [be elec]ted on Monday next; and it is need[less to] state how important it is that men [of char]acter and nerve be chosen—men [who wi]ll not be afraid to protect the inter[ests of] their customers and the public, [without] fear or favor—men who will so feel the importance of their [office,] and who will rigidly ad[here] to them, even though it be [at the] peril of offending the rich [and we]althy, who have profited by fraud, [be the]y who they may. At no previous [period] of our history, as a commercial [city, w]ere the duties and responsibilities [of the] officers of the Chicago Board [of Tr]ade so arduous and impor[tant as] will be imposed on the officers [for the] ensuing year; for to them is intrust[ed the] task of "cleaning the Augean sta[bles" o]f everything that is foul, corrupt, and [incons]istent with honesty and honorable [dealing].

Matters at Island No. 10.

[Matt]ers at Island No. 10 progress slowly, [but] very satisfactorily. The bombardment [contin]ues but with no results that promises to [put] our possession of the coveted place. [We] take it for granted that we shall run [the risk] of giving the rebels any information [when] we say that the steamboats which have [been cut] *across the country* to Gen. Pope at New [Madrid] are not likely to serve any very good [purpose]. The movement to be executed by [...]gency seems to have been ascertained [by t]he rebel spies, and the enemy [have] erected numerous batteries along [the Ten]nessee shore of the Mississippi, to re[pel an]y expedition which, under other circum[stances], might have set out from Pope's com[mand].

[...]s the progress of our forces has been [retarded] by the obstinate and unexpected re[sistan]ce at the Island, the enemy has been [bring]ing his forces in our rear. Gen. Van [Dorn,] commanding the army that Gen. Curtis [and] Sigel beat in Western Arkansas, is [at] Pocahontas, about eighty miles west of [New] Madrid, at the head of a column sup[posed] to be 35,000 strong, for the purpose of [keepin]g Pope in check, if not attacking his [rear.] Van Dorn, after the defeat at Pea [Ridge], made all haste to his new position, but [by w]hat means of transportation, we are not [informe]d. It is probable that he took boats [down] the Arkansas to a point where White [River e]mpties in, thence up the latter to some [convenie]nt camp. That he will venture an at[tack is] not probable when we remember that [his arm]y has just suffered a stunning defeat by [one] third its number—a fact that will [discou]rage his attack of a corps strong[er. Gen.] Pope may make him *Skedaddle*, is not the [...] of expectations. The presence of so